Peoples Korea Today

50th Issue !

The immortal and invincible spirit of the Juche idea,
in hearts and souls of the iron willed builders of socialism,
in the single united society,
of the People's Korea

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'The immortal and invincible spirit of the Juche idea,
in hearts and souls of the iron willed ,
of the Juche based society ,builders of socialism
in the single united society,
of the People's Korea'

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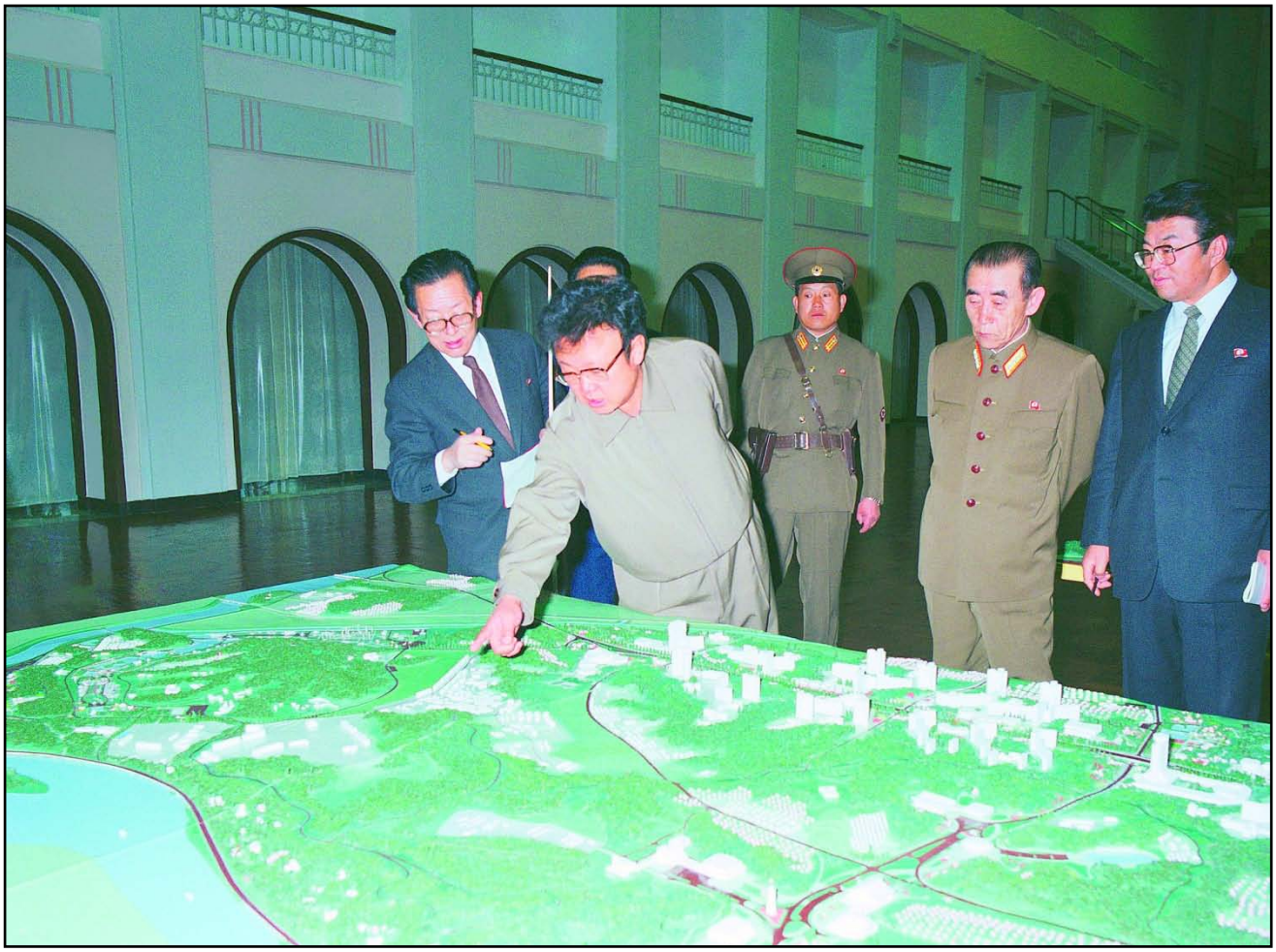
'KIM JONG IL Endowed with Love and Trust'

'If there is an omnipotent entity in this world,
it is none other than the masses'

(KIM JONG IL)



This is one of the aphorisms of Kim Jong Il (1942 - 2011), eternal Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Regarding the people as the most valuable beings, the great beings, in the world, he loved and trusted them more than anything else, thus making the whole society into a great harmonious family of single - hearted unity full of affection and tenderness, trust and obligation.

Regarding *'The people are my God'* as his lifelong motto, he administered benevolent politics, politics of love for the people.

His was politics of love for the people; the first of all considerations in his thoughts

and practical activities were for the good of the people, who for him were members of his family.

Etched in the history of his devoted leadership for the people is his visit to the Kwangbok Area Supermarket in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, on December 15, 2011 in the last days of his life.

Applying a digital system from warehousing to the sale of goods, the supermarket had been turned into a base for providing correct and fast service for the convenience of the customers.

Making the rounds of this centre, Kim Jong Il said to the relevant officials:

I had long thought of providing a larger amount of goods to the people by building a modern commercial centre. Now I feel a bit relieved. You have done a good thing for the people.

After pointing out the problems arising in fully performing its mission and playing its role as a service centre for the people, he said that it was his intention to have his people use all the good things in the world.

This is an example of the world of love Kim Jong Il cherished all his life.

In August 1975 he received a report that three miners of a coal mine in the northernmost part of the country were in critical conditions with serious burns. He had a military helicopter carrying competent doctors and medicines dispatched in consideration of the weather conditions. Thanks to him the miners were rescued from the jaws of death.

In August 2007, while visiting a mining machinery factory, he saw that its employees were working in an old building; saying that health of the workers should be considered before production, he took measures to pull down the old building and set up a modern one.

When he met an ex - soldier couple, he, at the request of the hostess, named their child yet to be born.

Such are among countless stories telling his love and devotion for the people.
Trust produces loyalty, mistrust betrayal - this was his creed in administering politics of trust. His heart was always full of absolute trust in the people.

(Korea Publishing European Association)

'77 - Years since the Korean People's Army, Became a Standing Regular Armed Force of Juche !'

The great leader President Kim Il Sung took the momentous decision 77 years ago on the 8th of February 1948 to transform the guerrilla - based Korean People's Revolutionary Army into a regular and standing armed force the Korean People's Army.

For 77 years the KPA has stood guard over the socialist gains of People's Korea and defends the sovereignty of the DPRK. It is totally different to armies in imperialist and capitalist countries.

The KPA is the unique Juche - based and Songun - based revolutionary armed force of the Korean people. It is an army of the people, an army of the revolution and an army of the working class and the Workers' Party of Korea.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung, an ever - victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and gifted military strategist, put forward the line of building the army after the liberation of Korea and developed the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the Korean People's Army, modern regular armed forces, performing the undying feats in the history of the building of the revolutionary armed forces.

With the foundation of the KPA, the Korean people came to have their own independent defence force safeguarding their independence. Under the command of

the great generals of Mt Paektu, President Kim Il Sung and generalissimo Kim Jong Il the KPA traversed the road of glory and victory. In the 1950s the KPA beat back the U.S. imperialists' invasion to swallow up the DPRK in its cradle and demonstrated the dignity and honour of the DPRK and Korean people during the Fatherland Liberation War. Throughout the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s and 1990s the regular revolutionary armed forces of the DPRK defended the gains of socialism and the independence of the DPRK, inflicting defeats on the imperialists.

Our delegations have witnessed the incredible steel - like unity and total discipline of the Korean People's Army at the military parades of April 2012, July 2013, October 2015, April 2017 and September 2018.

Today the KPA under the command of dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un is the pride of Juche Korea defending the independence and security of the country and will achieve greater victories.

LONG LIVE THE 77 - TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY !

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

'A visit to Brazil, a country of friends of People's Korea'

I visited Brazil for the 4th time in December 2024. Brazil is a country of great contrasts; glamour, parties, music, beaches but also poverty, inequality and bad housing (known as *'favelas'*). It is a country that has many supporters of People's Korea despite hostile media propaganda against the DPRK as well as the influence of the south Korean puppets in Brazil through decadent K - pop music and garbage soap operas. Brazil and the DPRK established diplomatic relations in 2001 and a DPRK Embassy opened in Brasilia, the capital of Brazil in 2009.

The DPRK's independence, self - reliance and people - centred socialist appeals to Brazilians. The DPRK is a good example for Brazil. I was told about the story of the construction of Brasilia. President Getulio Vargas of Brazil initiated the project to build a new capital city in the jungle so Brazil's capital would not be on the coast. Many would say this was a visionary project. Brasilia was finally constructed but the cost of constructing it virtually bankrupted Brazil, it apparently cost more money to build than Brazil actually had. Brazil was left in debt.

This story made me reflect on how the DPRK reconstructed Pyongyang literally from the ashes of war and rebuilt Pyongyang several times over in the 1970s, 1980s, 1990s and 2010s. Not just Pyongyang but other cities in Sariwon, Chongjin, Nampho and others were built.

The DPRK built Pyongyang and other cities with it own resources and funds, without borrowing money from others and without printing money !
This shows the true strength of Juche - based socialism !

In Brazil supporters of People's Korea are organised in the Korean Friendship Association (KFA) of Brazil, part of the worldwide Korean Friendship Association as well as the Brazilian Centre for the Study of Songun Politics (CEPS - BR) and Brazilian Centre for the Study of the Juche Idea.

I was able to meet the head of the KFA Brazil in Rio De Janeiro on the 20th of December 2024 and a representative of CEPS - BR in Sao Paulo on the 3rd of January 2025. During my meeting with Emanuel Costa the head of KFA in Brazil we had a talk about matters of mutual interest and the question of expanding KFA work. CEPB - BR also plans to expand its work greatly.

KFA UK needs to learn from the energetic and positive approach of our friends in KFA Brazil and CEPS - BR.

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT', General Chairman KFA UK)

'83rd Anniversary of the birth, of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL'

On the 16th of February it will be 83 years since the great leader comrade Kim Jong Il was born .The anniversary of the birth of comrade Kim Jong Il, is celebrated by the Korean people and friends of People's Korea throughout the world as the *'Day of the Shining Star'*. This is because the exploits and achievements of comrade Kim Jong Il shine like a bright star

Comrade Kim Jong Il was born the son of guerrillas on February 16th 1942. Our UK KFA delegation visited his birthplace at Mt Paektu in August 2017. He did not come from a privileged background but was brought up in clothes made from old uniforms and spent his childhood in a simple log cabin. He witnessed the severe anti - Japanese war and later as a young boy also witnessed the Fatherland

Liberation War against the US imperialist aggressors which saw not only the atrocities and devastation wrought by the US imperialists but also their defeat.

Comrade Kim Jong Il lived a very simple life. As a student, he participated in the construction of Pyongyang. He also worked at a textile machinery factory at lathe no 26. Thus comrade Kim Jong Il was a true people's leader, always with the people sharing both hardship and joy with them. Often comrade Kim Jong Il did not celebrate his own birthday and dressed in an old parka.

At the beginning of the 1960s Kim Jong Il gave guidance to the historic Seoul Ryu Kyong Su no 105 Guards Tank Division of the KPA. On the 19th of June 1964, he started work at the central committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. As well as practical day - to - day leadership he developed the ideology and theory of the WPK. He systematized the Juche Idea and created Kimilsungism. Because of his skills as a theoretician and ideologist plus his modest style as a people's leader, he was acclaimed as the successor to the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Jong Il steered the DPRK through the difficult period of the "arduous march ". Even though the DPRK faced difficulties he made sure that a high level of social benefits was maintained. Vans with soya milk for children were always seen on the streets of the DPRK in this period.

Declaring "Expect No Change from me!", comrade Kim Jong Il combated the pressure and machinations of US imperialism. He made sure that the DPRK continued firmly along the road of Juche charted by comrade Kim Il Sung by upholding the banner of Juche further supplemented it with the Songun idea and Songun politics the treasured sword for defending independence.

The achievements of comrade Kim Jong Il shine brightly. Today the DPRK is the world's most independent country. It is seen as a country that does not take nonsense from any imperialists or big powers. This is the legacy of comrade Kim Jong Il, a legacy that is today further developed and carried forward by the dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un, the one and only successor to the Juche cause.

We join with the Korean people and world progressives in commemorating the great leader generalissimo Kim Jong Il on the 83rd anniversary of his birth.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

Tower of Lies

In the feverish mad fantasies of the bloodthirsty imperialists with their anti - DPRK propaganda, the Democratic People's Republic Of Korea is depicted as an tyrannical hermit kingdom in the vein of a orientalist archetype: An despotic Asian god - king with a harem of concubines and ruling over an oppressed population who are in desperate need of *'freedom'* and *'democracy'*.

It is argued by the slanderous propagandists that the DPRK is anti - Christian and imprisons them in concentration camps like the Nazis did to Jews and other victims of genocide.

These allegations against Socialist Korea is pure sewage, it has no merit and this tower of slander has a weak foundation held up by Judases who took their thirty pieces of silver to betray their nation out of greed.

If these people had ben born a century earlier they would have probably adopted a Japanese name and collaborated with the Japanese Empire in its genocidal aim against the Korean people.

Imperialism and Revolution

The history of Christianity in the DPRK and Asia in general is complex.

Christianity has been used by imperialists to oppress the indigenous people but the faith has also become ingrained in certain cultures through consent.

In the imperialist western empires Christianity was used as an argument for conquest upon Asia, to bring civilisation to the godless east was the cover story for the imperialist lust for pillage and rapine of any victim their predatory eyes looked upon.

Christianity as it became part of indigenous cultures did take on a revolutionary identity.

The most famous example of revolutionary Christianity in Asia would probably be the Taiping heavenly Kingdom, a theocratic messianic nation which attempted to reform Chinese culture through the prism of a revolutionary form of Chinese Christianity.

Korean Christianity

A Korean Christianity did develop into a form of patriotic identity pre liberation of Korea from Japanese imperialism.

A collaborationist form of Christianity was developed in puppet South Korea whilst Christianity is a minority religion in the DPRK.

The slanderers and Judases argue that Christianity was mostly wiped out from the DPRK due to oppression and concentration camps.

Christianity in DPRK was not oppressed by socialism, it was genocides by the imperialist bombs and bullets during the Korean war.

The churches an chapels of the Christians in the DPRK was burnt to oblivion by the American bombardment which murdered around 20% of the DPRK population.

The irony of this hell that the imperialists brought to Korea is that for all the yankee evangelical bible thumping and televangelism it seems that this form of *'Christianity'* is the ultimate enemy of genuine Christianity of the indigenous lands.

Christianity in the DPRK

The fantasies of the west is that the DPRK is anti - Christian, is empty just like the morality of the west.

The irony is that in DPRK, the Christian population despite being a minority

religion has been over represented in government. The uncle of the Eternal President Kim Il Sung was an Christian minister named Kang Ryang - uk who served as Vice President of the DPRK.

The odd element of a Christian Vice President of the DPRK being a Christian minister who was head of the Korean Christian Federation is that not only are Christians over represented in the DPRK in government positions, the DPRK, a secular state has had a religious minister at a more prominent level than most modern western states where Christianity is a state religion.

Values

Which nation lives up to the ideal of Christian values?

The DPRK has less than 5% of a Christian population and is a low crime, high trust society with a strong emphasis on community and family values and respects fatherhood and motherhood.

The Marshall Kim Jong Un, who is the Centre of Unity is titled Friendly Father.

The USA is majority Christian population yet is a divided, conflicted and low trust *'society'* where crime is high, the infrastructure is horrific with rats running around the streets of Baltimore and drug addicts using the San Francisco pavement to defecate upon.

The severely mentally ill people wander the streets of Los Angeles due to a lack of mental health help being given.

Fathers in the USA are mocked and denigrated with television shows like Simpsons depicting the father as a buffoon.

In the DPRK, like a secular version of a Biblical Patriarch, the Friendly Father Kim Jong Un looks after his people. Recently after a horrific flood where people lost their lives and homes, a new town was built by the DPRK for the poor souls who were hurt in the disasters. In the USA the victims of disasters are given crumbs.

In the USA the upper classes victimise the lower classes, there is usury, unfair taxation, no free health care, houses cost an absurd amount.

The USA is not a healthy *'society'* as can be shown in that nihilistic spree killings occur on a regular basis.

The DPRK is under siege due to brutal sanctions that attacks its economic development but the nation has endured and thrived. The DPRK has paralleled the Christian ideal values of charity, love, enduring suffering and resurrection.

The USA is not a Christian *'society'*, it represents none of the Biblical values of

charity, endurance, love and resurrection.

The USA is a *'society'* of Hollywood illusion and glamour and fraudulent falsehoods.

The DPRK is not a Christian society yet it exemplifies the primordial values that Christianity and other religions aim for and that is why the DPRK deserves its true status as a truly beautiful society that inspires people to build a holy land upon this earth as the DPRK has achieved.

Suffer the DPRK has but evil does not triumph when a fortress is strong and full of goodness emanating from a virtuous and good people.

Dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un has been leading the DPRK for the past 13 years and has pushed forward the Songun
on his birthday.

(Bolo Steel,
a member of the Korean Friendship Association UK)

'Why there is No Austerity in People's Korea?'

Some people say that People's Korea is no different to the capitalist countries and has austerity. Recently the Supreme People's Assembly (the highest law - making body in the DPRK) the 12th session of its 14th term. At the meeting held at the

Mansudae Assembly Hall in the centre of Pyongyang Deputy Ri Myong Guk, minister of Finance of the DPRK gave a report. In the report he stated that budgetary revenue in the DPRK over the past year had increased by 4.3 per cent and that spending by the state had increased by 3.2 per cent. Two things of importance to note there, firstly spending in the DPRK is being increased and not cut, secondly, the DPRK is NOT spending more that *'earns'*, it is actually operating with a small budgetary surplus ! It is planned to increase spending by another 3.2 per cent during the coming year 37 per cent of the state budget will be spent on health, education and sports. The DPRK is not cutting public expenditure unless the capitalist countries which have continuous cutbacks and austerity for years and years.

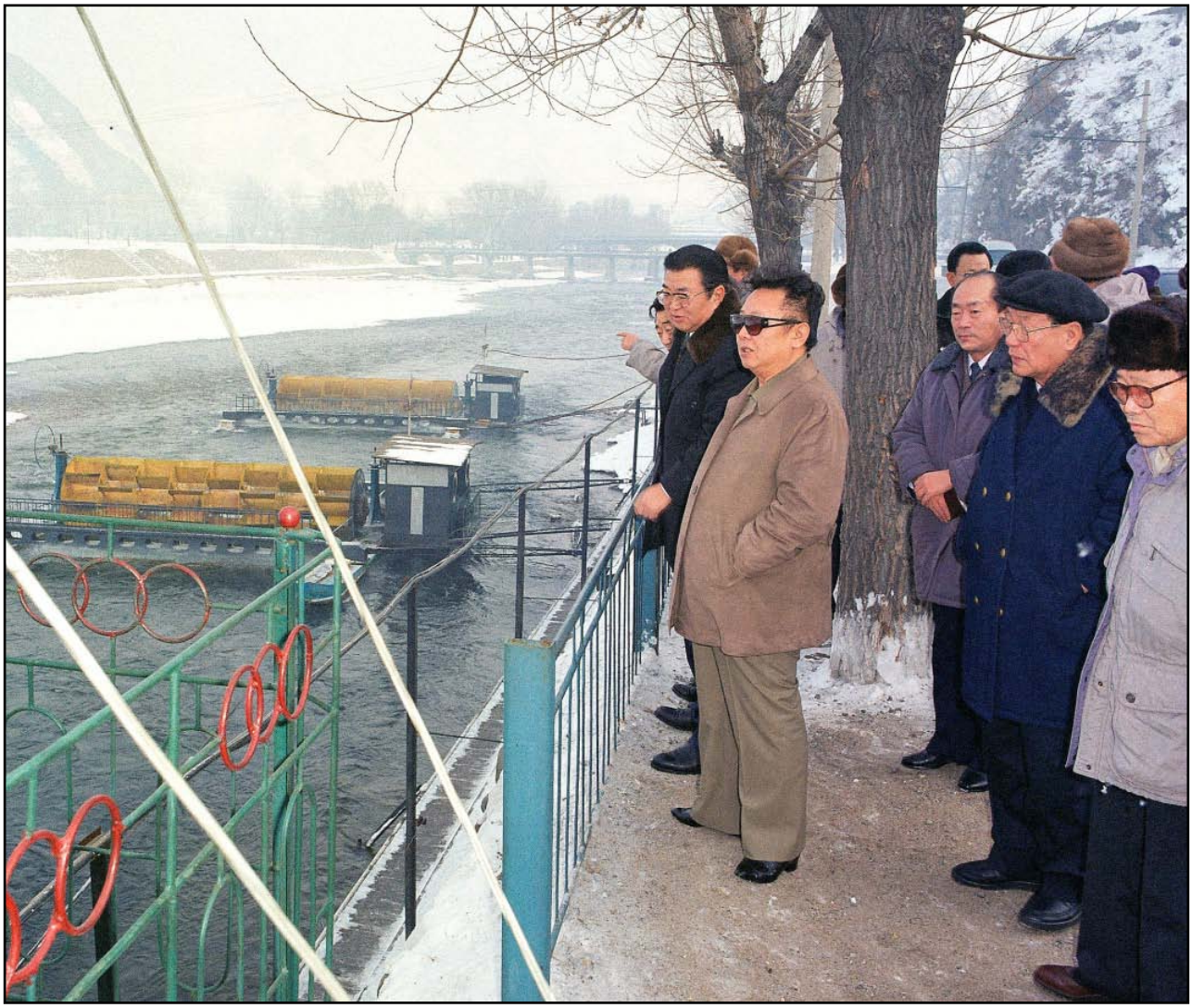
Unlike the capitalist countries the DPRK funds its public spending through the profits of state owned industries. The DPRK government does not borrow money from banks nor does it print money to create revenue. The free - market, 100 per cent USA has a staggering national debt of $36 trillion equivalent to $107,000 per US citizen. The US pays $1 trillion in payments on the national debt. So much for the *'land of the free'*.

Back in 2007 - 2008 banks in countries like the UK and US collapsed and had to be bailed out by the government or more accurately the taxpayer. In People's Korea no bank has ever collapsed or needed by bailed out, this is because People's Korea has a socialist planned economy and a Juche - based self - reliant independent national economy. None of its banks are owned by foreign banks and the DPRK is not a member of the IMF, World Bank, WTO or WEF so they control and plan its economy in its own interests.

It is another miracle of Juche that People's Korea can increase public spending but at the same time not borrow or print money. There is no austerity or empty shops in People's Korea.

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT', General Chairman KFA UK)

'13 years ago the title of Generalissimo, was awarded to comrade KIM JONG IL'



The title of Generalissimo was awarded to comrade Kim Jong Il on the 14th of February 2012 reflecting the respect of the Korean people for his devoted work in leading the defence of the independence of the country and the will of the Korean people to uphold the great leader comrade Kim Jong Il as eternal leader.

The great leader comrade Kim Jong Il worked tirelessly over several decades to lead and build up the Korean People's Army as the army of Juche. He started his Songun revolutionary leadership by giving guidance to the historic Seoul Ryu Kyong Su no 105 tank division of the KPA.

The role of Kim Jong Il was pivotal as he strengthened the Korean People's Army founded and led by Generalissimo Kim Il Sung along the path of victory and glory, honorably defending the independence of Korea and Juche socialism. His leadership ensured a war did not break out on the Korean peninsula thus making a great contribution to world peace.

Kim Jong Il turned the DPRK into an independent self-reliant socialist military power with its own nuclear deterrent by dint of his invincible Songun revolutionary leadership and led the stand - off with US imperialism to victory, thus performing

great exploits for the DPRK and world revolution.

The title of Generalissimo was a most just and fitting award for the great leader comrade Kim Jong Il who devoted his life to the Songun revolutionary cause and achieved great exploits in the work of defending the DPRK from aggressive US imperialism.

Our organisations recall the great exploits made by the great generalissimo Kim Jong Il in the field of military affairs and defending the DPRK from invasion.

Today the revolutionary leadership of the great generalissimo Kim Jong Il is carried forward by the dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un who has been Juche Korea into a strategic state.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

KFA in UK ACTIVITIES

STATEMENTS & NEWS

'Report of Korean Friendship Association UK, online Annual General Meeting held 27th of January 2025'

The 2025 Annual General Meeting of the Korean Friendship Association of the UK was held online via Skype at 1900 hours GMT on the 27th of January.

Participating in the meeting were members, activists and officials of KFA UK from London, West of England, Cheshire, Hampshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire and Scotland. KFA Greece also participated in the meeting.

A message of greetings was received from KFA Greece which said (in part):

' ... KFA UK has shown itself to be the vanguard of Juche thought and Songun policy not only in the UK but around the World.

So I congratulate Dr Hudson and comrades Bolon and Pickford on their encouraging leadership and tireless efforts in supporting and promoting the understanding of the DPRK while constantly being a thorn in the sides of its enemies.

Solidarity and wishing you a great year ahead in all your endeavours,
George Hadjipateras,
KFA Greece General Secretary and KFA UK member'.

Dr Dermot Hudson chairman of KFA UK read out his report of work which explained that:

'The past year 2024 has been a very active and busy one for KFA UK.

We have not only carried out many activities in the UK including 2 pickets and numerous online events but also participated in international and European wide activities.

The past year has seen a continued anti - DPRK propaganda campaign which has reached new levels of hysteria with false allegations of DPRK 'involvement' in the Russia - Ukraine conflict.

These allegations are pretty reminiscent of the false stories spread in the run - up to the Iraq war about 'Weapons of Mass Destruction in Iraq', of course none were ever found and no DPRK troops will found in Ukraine either.

This is just an example of the massive disinformation and un - truths spread about People's Korea we which in KFA UK aim to counter and refute.

2024 saw many great victories for People's Korea such as a successful bumper harvest, the construction of new housing in rural areas as well the active implementation of the policy of creating regional industry factories not to mention the completion of new housing districts in Pyongyang such as the third stage of Hwasong Street and Jonwi Street.

The DPRK also achieved success
in the field of international sports winning many gold medals.

The DPRK also increased its capabilities for national self - defence
by testing the Hwasong 19 ICBM.

The single - hearted unity of the DPRK was further consolidated.

The DPRK's international relations
were also successful with the visit of VV Putin of the Russian Federation.

In 2025 I am sure that the DPRK
will celebrate the two keynote anniversaries with splendour'.

Dr Hudson said that KFA UK membership had increased as had KFA UK 's social media presence.

Alan Bolon KFA UK Organisation Secretary stressed in his report that:

'Over the past year 2024, as Organizational Secretary of the KFA UK,
I participated in the work of KFA UK on its constitutional objectives and,
together with the Chairman of the KFA UK Dr Dermot Hudson.

During this time, I managed to lead several joint initiatives,
which I believe will be mentioned in more detail, in Dr Dermot report.

So, I will limit myself to describing only a few of them,
these were both pickets in front of the US embassy and the BBC in London,
as well as the Seminar with my and Dr. Dermot's lecture
on the Juche philosophy and his visits to the DPRK.

Regarding to KFA UK West Of England Branch at the moment on the Facebook page,
there are 383 followers we and reached 292 likes.

So, it is increase by 24 followers and 25 likes by one year.

Facebook page of the KFA UK West Of England Branch
is running with no problems at the moment
and every day is posting a few new things.

My activities as a Chairman remain to update the Facebook page
of the KFA UK West Of England Branch with news and re - posting
from the main KFA UK page.

Our online library, which was created after being transferred
as the central library of the KFA UK from the KFA UK West Of England Branch,

currently has 229 items on various topics in the field of knowledge of the DPRK and the philosophy of Juche, including classical works.

and since last AGM last year, it has been enriched by 38 items.

This means that 38 new items have been added to our library'

He also pointed out that:

'As new prospects for KFA UK I see,
the idea to organize joint events and take part in greater activity
in the international arena and joint organization of joint initiatives and ventures
with other branches from all over the world of the KFA.

An example is the recently successful international conference with Radio Belarus, which united under one conference title many KFA branches from UK, Germany, Brazil and Bangladesh and, was also attended by the President of KFA Comrade Alejandro Cao de Benos from Spain'

A report from the Staffordshire KFA UK regional branch was given by its chairman in which he said that KFA UK Staffordshire has organised seminar on the works of the great leaders President KIM IL SUNG and Chairman KIM JONG IL and Marshal KIM JONG UN. Also cultural evenings were organised. The report from KFA Scotland said that:

'KFA - Scotland pays tribute to the proud nation of People's Korea
and its outstanding leadership and promises to do all
it can to strengthen the bonds of friendship between Scotland
and People's Korea and spread these crucial philosophical advances
that are critical for world peace'

A discussion was held on amending and supplementing the KFA UK Constitution. After some deliberation it was decided to accept the amendments to the constitution in principle but remit them for changes to wording. A deadline of 28th of February was set for this.

The financial report was submitted. The KFA UK Chairman stressed that more fundraising should be done.

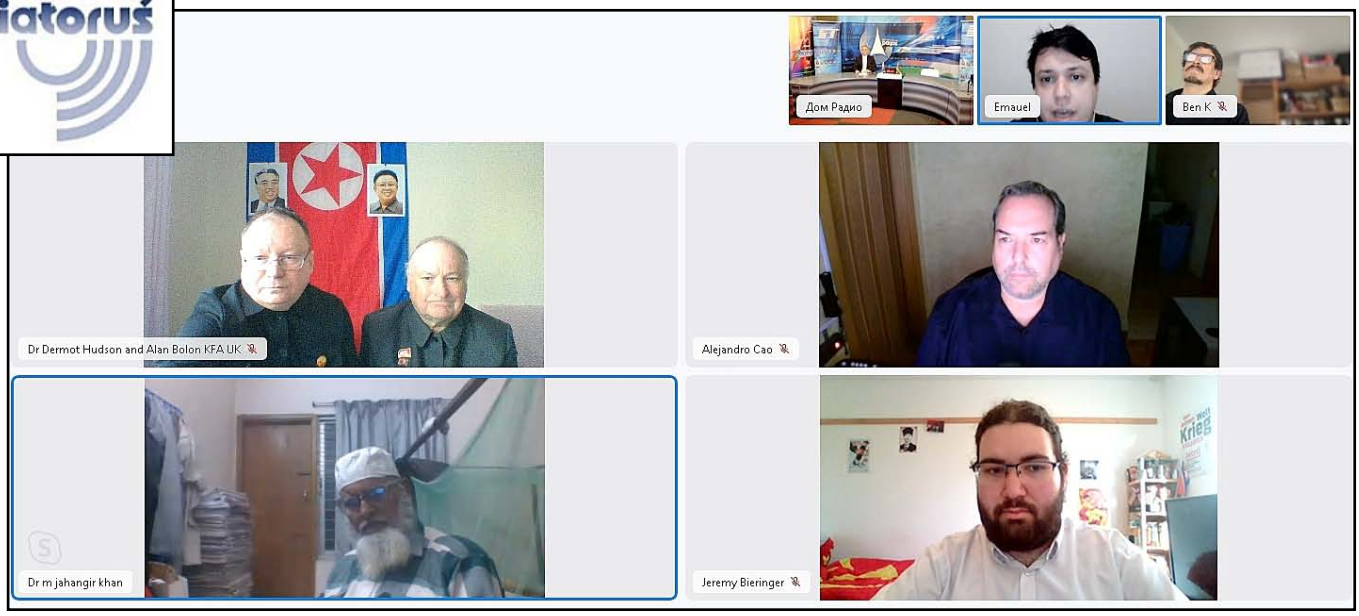
Speaking about the way forward for KFA UK in 2025 , Dr Hudson KFA UK Chairman said that: *'We really need to up our game and go for more outreach , more real life work'.*

A proposal was made to print DPRK books in Britain. A working group to explore the feasibility of this will be established.

Discussions took place about resuming KFA UK film nights and the possibility of travel to the DPRK for the keynote anniversaries.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

Report of Korean Friendship Association UK, International Online Conference in the Radio Belarus, 'People's Korea, a country with Steadfast Independence. World Leader of the Anti - Imperialist struggle, and Advocacy of Peace', held 21st of January



On January 21st, 2025, the International Conference was held under the title: *'People's Korea, a country with Steadfast Independence. World Leader of the Anti - Imperialist struggle, and Advocacy of Peace'*. The conference was the of joint initiative and organized together by KFA UK and Radio Belarus from Minsk (Belarus).

The conference briefly referred to a brief historical outline of the episodes of the DPRK's national liberation struggle for independence and liberation from Japanese occupation under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, and the socialist construction under the leadership of Kim Jong Il, the victory over the US imperialist aggression in the Korean War in 1950 - 1953, as well as the current successes in the country's leadership under the leadership of Marshal Kim Jong Un, and the genesis, principles and achievements of the anti - imperialist struggle, which is one of the features of the DPRK's policy. It briefly explained the Songun defense policy and presented the long - standing efforts of the DPRK in various peace initiatives that were met with rejection and hostility by the UN.

It also referred to the historic turn in relations with the southern ROK in terms of the recent decision to abandon the idea of unification, and explained the real reasons and rationale behind such a decision, which are different from the official deceitful versions of Western and imperialist news agencies.

During the conference, participants in their presentations emphasized the growing role and development of friendship and international cooperation between the DPRK

and Russia as well as Belarus.

An important aspect of the conference was the discussion in which the President of the global Korean Friendship Association, which has its branches around the world - *Alejandro Cao de Benos* - spoke about his persecution by Western secret services in connection with his activities in the Association and presenting the true image of the DPRK in the international arena.

The conference can be watch here:

https://youtube.com/watch?v=BxaZEF4Q7Ys&si=lZaf-Qhej2oGqChY

Below are all of the speeches - presentations of participants:

A speech of Comrade *Alejandro Cao de Benos*,
President of the Korean Friendship Association, Spain.

Honorable comrades and friends,

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a nation that has steadfastly championed the cause of anti - imperialism and dedicated itself to the noble pursuit of world peace.

Since its founding in 1948, under the leadership of its eternal president, Kim Il Sung, the DPRK has remained a beacon of resistance against imperialist forces, an unwavering advocate for the sovereignty of all nations, and a shining example of how a people's will can lead to self - reliance and national strength. Today, as we celebrate the enduring legacy of the DPRK, we must acknowledge its indomitable role in the global struggle for independence and justice.

The establishment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1948 was not simply the birth of a new nation - it was the culmination of a centuries-long struggle against imperialist domination. For much of its history, Korea endured foreign invasions, oppression, and colonial rule, most notably under Japan's brutal imperialistic expansion until 1945. The people of Korea, however, did not submit to the yoke of oppression. They rose in defiance, waging numerous battles against foreign occupation. In the face of adversity, they were led by the great revolutionary Kim Il Sung, whose leadership inspired millions to stand firm against imperialist forces and claim their right to self - determination.

Kim Il Sung's leadership during the Japanese occupation and the subsequent resistance against foreign interference laid the foundation for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The struggle for independence was not only a fight for national sovereignty, but a fight for human dignity. The DPRK emerged as a symbol of resistance against the most powerful imperialist forces of the time. From the outset, it committed itself to protecting the interests of its people, ensuring their rights to education, health care, and, above all, independence.

In the decades that followed, the DPRK's unwavering stance against imperialism has made it a vanguard in the global anti - imperialist movement. The country's strong resistance to the interference of foreign powers, particularly the United States, is a testament to its unyielding commitment to the principles of sovereignty, dignity, and national self - determination.

One of the most remarkable aspects of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's development is its dedication to the principle of Juche *- the ideology of self-reliance. Guided by President Kim Il Sung's vision, the DPRK has steadily advanced in all areas of national development, despite facing significant challenges, including the hostility of imperialist powers and harsh international sanctions.*

The DPRK's economic progress is a testament to the resilience and ingenuity of the Korean people. Through decades of perseverance and self - reliance, the country has developed its own industrial base, built an advanced military, and achieved remarkable success in education, health care, and social welfare. The country has fostered a society in which the welfare of the people is prioritized above all else.

While much of the world has been subject to the whims of market forces and corporate interests, the DPRK has maintained a planned economy that focuses on meeting the needs of the people, not the profits of a few. In this way, the DPRK stands as a shining example of how a country can develop and thrive outside the orbit of imperialist exploitation, guided by the principle that the people, not the elite, are the true creators of wealth and power.

The educational system in the DPRK has achieved remarkable success. Literacy rates are among the highest in the world, and the country has made great strides in promoting scientific and technological development. The country has invested in the education of its youth, ensuring that they are equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to contribute to the continued development of the nation. The health system is similarly robust, with the government providing free health care to all citizens, ensuring that everyone has access to necessary medical treatment.

While many countries in the world have suffered from the ravages of war, natural disasters, and political instability, the DPRK has persevered. The achievements of the country are not just the result of material resources, but of the strength and unity of the Korean people. Through their collective effort, the nation has defied the odds and carved a path of progress that demonstrates the power of self - reliance and national solidarity.

In addition to its steadfast resistance to imperialism and its internal achievements, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has also emerged as a passionate advocate for global peace. The DPRK has long championed the cause of peace on the Korean Peninsula, calling for the end of foreign military presence, particularly the United States' military bases in South Korea. The country has called for dialogue and peaceful resolution of conflicts, and it continues to advocate for the withdrawal of

foreign troops from the region.

Despite the aggressive rhetoric and actions of imperialist powers, the DPRK has remained committed to peace and stability. Its leadership has consistently advocated for peaceful coexistence, mutual respect, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations. The country's commitment to peace is rooted in its belief that the world can only thrive when all nations are free from the threat of foreign domination and military aggression.

In recent years, the DPRK has taken significant steps toward fostering diplomatic relations with other countries. The historic summit meetings between North Korea and the United States, demonstrate the DPRK's desire to engage in dialogue and find peaceful solutions to longstanding issues. The country's pursuit of diplomacy, even in the face of extreme provocation, speaks volumes about its commitment to peace.

Furthermore, the DPRK has supported international efforts to address global challenges such as poverty, climate change, and inequality. The country has consistently called for a new world order, one in which imperialism and hegemonism are replaced by cooperation, respect for sovereignty, and shared prosperity. The leadership of the DPRK continues to advocate for a world where all nations, regardless of size or power, have the right to determine their own futures free from the interference of outside forces.

The leadership of Marshal Kim Jong Un, Supreme Leader of the DPRK, has continued the work of his predecessors in ensuring the country's progress and standing as a strong advocate for global peace. Under his leadership, the DPRK has continued to make strides in its development, including the continued strengthening of its defence capabilities, the expansion of its economic base, and its ongoing commitment to the welfare of the people.

Marshal Kim Jong Un has further advanced the cause of world peace by engaging in direct dialogue with other countries, promoting regional stability like the recent bilateral treaties with Russia. His efforts to ease tensions on the peninsula and open the door for greater cooperation with the international community demonstrate the DPRK's commitment to peace and its belief in diplomacy as the pathway to resolving conflicts.

In conclusion, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stands as a living testament to the power of anti - imperialism, self - reliance, and peace. Its achievements in building a prosperous society for its people, despite facing immense challenges, are a model for the world. The leadership of Eternal President Kim Il Sung, Great Leader Kim Jong Il, and Respected Marshal Kim Jong Un has shown the world that true strength lies in the unity of the people, in their ability to stand up to imperialism, and in their unwavering commitment to peace.

As we look to the future, we must continue to support the DPRK's efforts to promote world peace, respect for sovereignty, and the elimination of imperialist exploitation.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is not just a nation - it is a symbol of hope, a beacon of resistance, and a tireless advocate for the rights of all people to live free from oppression.

Thank you.

A speech of Comrade *Dermot Hudson*,
Chairman of the Korean Friendship Association UK.

People's Korea - militant anti - imperialist state of Juche .

In his address to the 11th plenary meeting of the 8th Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea that was held at the end of December 2024, great Marshal KIM JONG UN clarified that: 'The U.S. is the most reactionary state that regards anti - communism as its invariable state policy, the alliance between the US., Japan and ROK has expanded into a nuclear military bloc for aggression, and the ROK has turned into an out - and - out anti - communist outpost of the US.'

Respected Marshal KIM JONG UN also said that a 'strategy for the toughest anti - US counteraction' should be launched. After the US elections last November speaking at the exhibition 'National Defence 2024' Marshal KIM JONG UN explained that: 'We already did everything possible in the bilateral negotiations with the United States, and what we were eventually convinced of was not the superpower's will to co - exist with us but its domineering stand and unchangeably aggressive and hostile policy towards the DPRK'.

American politicians still say, as they are wont to do, that the United States has never been hostile. This odd - sounding rhetoric has long been rejected by the world as anything but plausible.

The US imperialists 'and their vassal forces' wild ambition to obliterate our ideology and system at any cost and destroy our people to the last one has never changed. Rather, they are recklessly maneuvering to realize this ambition in this century.

This shows that the DPRK is under no illusion whatsoever about US imperialism and recognises fully that the aggressive, reactionary and predatory nature of US imperialism cannot and will not change no matter who sits in the US White House. The US wants to overthrow the socialist system of the DPRK and is always finding new ways of doing this by hook or crook.

Of course in the past the DPRK which bases itself on the principles of independence ,peace and friendship, tried to reach a peace settlement with the US and even held a summit with the US. Similarly, in the past the DPRK tried to solve the Korean question in a peaceful way by advancing proposals for the peaceful reunification of Korea and held many talks with the ROK. However, the ROK, a puppet state of US imperialism never gave up its ambition for regime change, the annexation and colonisation of the DPRK. Therefore at the end of 2023, the DPRK formally abandoned the goal of

reunification and followed this up in 2024 by dissolving bodies connected with national reunification and inter - Korean relations as well as permanently cutting roads and railways.

As I said the DPRK bases itself on independence, peace and friendship. It has diplomatic relations with over 100 countries including the Republic of Belarus and even Britain. The DPRK participates in many international organisations. It has given internationalist assistance to many countries such as establishing Agricultural Institutes in Guinea and Tanzania. The DPRK punched well above its weight in assisting the anti - imperialist struggle. During the Caribbean Crisis of 1962 the DPRK stood by Cuba when others abandoned it. DPRK diplomats and students in Cuba armed themselves ready to fight side by side the Cuban people. President KIM IL SUNG called for international volunteers to be sent to Vietnam and sent the best pilot of the air force of the Korean People's Army to Vietnam as well as tunneling experts plus material assistance as well. During the 1973 October War between the United Arab Republic and the Israeli Zionists, a squadron of KPA pilots was sent to assist the Arab people in their fight against Zionist aggression. President KIM IL SUNG also supported the Grenadian revolution. He had DPRK construction experts sent to Grenada and the DPRK gave a generous amount of military aid to the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada.

Today the DPRK has friendly and cooperative relations with many states. It has issued statements in support of the Palestinian people and taken a positive attitude towards the Russian people's struggle against the Ukrainian Neo Nazis.

Today People's Korea stands out as a bastion of militant anti - imperialism and world peace.

A speech of Comrade *Alan Bolon*,
Organisation Secretary of the Korean Friendship Association UK.

Dear listeners of Radio Belarus, dear participants of the International Conference:

The Peoples Korea, which is the topic of our today conference is closely linked to the defense and maintenance of peace as well as the fight against imperialism. These two aspects of the international policy pursued by the People's Republic of Korea are mutually intertwined and complementary.

It is expressed in the DPRK political system and sovereign policies created by DPRK like Songun politics, grew out of the revolutionary struggle. The basis of the foundations is the revolutionary spirit of Mount Paektu which for decades guided Korean People. The revolutionary spiritual flames of Mount Paektu are the personification of the aspirations of the Korean Nation and gives them patriotic and socialist shape of the past and present moment and determinants of Korean Style socialism which is a world phenomena ad proved, that socialist society.

On the question of anti - imperialism, the People's Republic of Korea is undoubtedly the world leader in the anti - imperialist struggle, and this is because it has earned this title not only from the dawn of its history, from the very beginning of its foundation and decades of struggle against all manifestations of imperialism in the international arena and at home, including the greatest battle with the imperialist USA in 1950 -1953.

So, speaking today in the arena of the world anti - imperialist struggle about the forces that are fighting against imperialism without the DPRK is not only, in my opinion, a profound mistake, but above all a lack of respect and omission of the historical facts of the heroic struggles of the Korean People's Republic, both during the period of the anti - Japanese resistance movement and later, closer to our time, during the Korean War and other anti-imperialist struggles in other areas, not only military but also in the economic or cultural and social sphere. Therefore, speaking or organizing the anti - imperialist struggle in the present time without the DPRK is unreasonable and incorrect. I will use here the comparison that I once used: ' ... building an anti - imperialist alliance without the main anti - imperialist force which is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It's like trying to bake bread without flour. Today, as in the past, the DPRK was, and will be the main and strongest world's anti - imperialist force'.

Why can we call the People's Republic of Korea the advocate of world peace? it is, because the People's Republic of Korea has never attacked any country in the world in its history, unlike the US, and has never invaded another sovereign and independent country as an invader. The military policy of Songun is of a highly defensive nature, and so are all the assumptions of the military doctrine of the Korean People's Army, to defend its country with its military arsenal in the event of an external attack, and not to attack others as the US has done many times in the past.

Therefore, all the lies and distortions about the allegedly aggressive nature of the DPRK's international policy, which are produced by the Western media serving the interests of imperialism, are only specially fabricated lies that have nothing to do with the truth.

An important aspect is to explain the real reasons and causes why the DPRK abandoned the path of reunification with the south.

The DPRK government has long tolerated the southern puppet regime and has been somewhat tolerant of the south's attempts to use inter-Korean exchanges and dialogue as a means to infiltrate capitalism into the DPRK and restore capitalism. But patience has its limits.

Contrary to what Western propaganda centers say, it is not hostility and a desire to exacerbate the conflict, the reasons for this decision are much deeper and varied. Marshal Kim Jong Un's words describe it well. I quote:

'I think it is a mistake we should no longer make to regard the clan,
who publicly defined us as the 'principal enemy',
and is seeking only the opportunity,
of 'collapse of power' and 'unification' by absorption,
in collusion with foreign forces,
as the partner of reconciliation and reunification.

It is not suitable to the prestige and position of the DPRK,
to discuss the issue of reunification with the strange clan,
who is no more than a colonial stooge of the U.S.,
just because of the rhetorical word the fellow countrymen'

There is no country in the world such a Democratic Republic of Korea, where the society is so strongly united in common goals. Through the years and decades DPRK's economy has grown successfully to maintain economic independence, self - sufficiency and self - reliance, due to ideological directions of Juche Philosophy being the main assumptions of the internal policies.

Since the beginning of the foundation of DPRK, its history marked the next milestones for building a strong and independent state of people's democracy. The Korean movement - 'Chollima' after the Korean War in 1956 and late 1990s for 'Second Chollima Movement' rapidly laid the foundations for the current economic power of the DPRK. The speed, enthusiasm and efficiency of the popular masses in building a democratic and fully socialist state had no equal in the world history of social development. The social and economic achievements of DPRK over the decades since Peoples Korea was founded are impressive. Free health service with extensive social care, free accommodation and no taxes are a few from a long list to make DPRK a country of real socialism, socialist paradise with a social system that is friendly to people and focused on their needs, and the continuous improvement of their living conditions in every way.

The DPRK is a fully independent and sovereign state. It mean that DPRK is not dependent on anything or anyone in political, economic and social spheres. DPRK is a country where power is in the hands of the popular masses. It means also, that every citizen of DPRK is allowed to contribute in democratic elections and express their opinions and ideas. Not like in imperialist countries where the ruling classes dictate who and where is taken the state power to express aspirations to secure the bourgeois interests of a group of capitalist corporations or owners of the resources of production.

The history of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its own history: resistance to Japanese colonialism and victorious guerrilla warfare in the 1930s under the leadership of Kim Il Sung, the establishment of an independent state and outstanding achievements in building socialism of a proud Korean nation under the leadership of Kim Jong Il have proven its indestructible and immortal strength, the strength derived from the Juche philosophy. And it is the Juche philosophy that makes the DPRK both in the past and now remain and forever remain an indestructible stronghold of world

anti-imperialism and a stronghold of both peace guarded by the most powerful army in the world - the Korean Peoples Army - and a country of flourishing prosperity for all citizens, a country where the idea of a communist paradise and an Asian superpower is realized.

Long live the DPRK!

Manse!

A speech of Comrade *Jeremy Bieringer*,
Chairman of the Korean Friendship Association Germany.

Dear friends and comrades,
Dear listeners of Radio Belarus

Today we have heard many great speeches about the great anti - imperialist struggle of the DPRK and I am confident that the following speeches will be just as excellent.

Today I'd like to talk about something that is not talked about although it is very central to the modern anti - imperialist movement, and that is the role of the DPRK in creating the concept of a multipolar world order. Although President KIM IL SUNG didn't use the exact term, it is clear that his concept of sovereignty in the whole world is what is now called the multipolar world order. In his 1986 work: 'The Historical Experience of the Development of the WPK', President KIM IL SUNG says:

'An important condition for advancing the world revolution,
is the realisation of sovereignty throughout the world.

In such a world, imperialism and colonialism will be completely eliminated,
and the sovereignty of all countries and nations, will be secured forever.

Then the way will be open for every country and nation to create a new,
independent and prosperous society,
and to realise the sovereignty of the popular masses'

This is what many people today understand by a multipolar world order. But it's not the first time President KIM IL SUNG has mentioned this concept. The multipolar world order is an essential part of the Juche idea. It was first mentioned in President Kim Il Sung's historic speech at the Kalun Conference in 1930, the speech in which he first presented the Juche idea to the Korean people. In this speech he said:

'Since our aim is to carry through none other than the Korean revolution,
we should solve all problems arising in the course of that revolution,
by our own efforts, proceeding from the specific conditions in our country'

Later in this speech he says:

'We need not get someone else's approval to our revolutionary movement.

Whether anyone approves or not,
we will succeed if we conduct our revolution properly'

This shows President KIM IL SUNG's commitment to the idea of sovereignty on which the multipolar world order is based at a time when many communists in Korea and the world were infected with the flunkeyism to the Soviet Union and the Comintern.

Comrade KIM JONG IL pointed out the hegemonic role of US imperialism in the unipolar world order. In his prestigious work 'Characteristics of Modern Imperialism and its Aggressive Nature' he pointed out:

'In the past, the imperialist states were in serious contradictions,
and conflicts with each other.

But on the occasion of the Second World War,
the internal situation of imperialism changed.

Of the imperialist powers, fascist Germany,
Italy and Japan suffered a defeat,
France and Great Britain weakened considerably,
while US imperialism became more obese and expanded economically and militarily.

In 1948, US imperialism accounted for 53.9 per cent of industrial production,
and 74.5 per cent of the stock of gold in the capitalist world.

On the basis of this economic potential,
it reduced the other imperialist countries to its debtors,
and tied them up with the noose of aggressive 'aid'.

As its own power continued to grow,
and the other imperialist countries found themselves,
in extremely unfavorable positions,
US imperialism blatantly revealed its intention,
to act as ringleader of world imperialism,
to hold the capitalist world by the hand and rule over the world.

Those imperialist countries that were robbed,
of their former sphere of influence and extremely weakened,
tried in turn to maintain their disintegrating system of rule,
under the aegis of US imperialism.

The aggressive intention of US imperialism,
to achieve world domination and the efforts of the other imperialist countries,
to maintain their collapsing system of rule,

under the aegis of the USA bound them together,
so that the imperialist system,
was restructured with US imperialism as ringleader.

This reconstruction is reflected in the fact that US imperialism,
under the deceptive slogan 'defence of the free world',
is making the other imperialist countries into henchmen,
of its aggressive policy and dictating the US dollar,
as the leading currency of the capitalist world to these countries.

In the military sphere, various aggressive military blocs,
have been established and, by controlling and managing them,
the standards of military technology and military intelligence systems,
of the imperialist countries have been unified'

But the role of the DPRK in the struggle against imperialism for a multipolar world order is not only theoretical. The DPRK plays a key role in the development of South - South cooperation. For example, by building and strengthening the non - aligned movement and providing solidarity and internationalist aid to the struggles of the peoples of the global south, such as military aid to Vietnam in its struggle against US imperialism and military aid to Egypt and Syria in their struggle against Zionism.

Today the DPRK is firmly on the side of Russia in its struggle against the US - created neo - Nazism in Ukraine and on the side of the Palestinian people against the US - backed Zionist regime which is occupying large parts of Palestine and suppressing the Palestinian people's right to their own state, while at the same time the DPRK is the victim of one of the world's biggest propaganda campaigns, one of the world's toughest embargoes and US troops occupying the south of its country and regularly carrying out aggressive military maneuvers.

This proves that the DPRK is a serious threat to the US and it's unipolar world order. I am convinced that the defeat of the US empire and the victory of the DPRK are inevitable under the wise leadership of Marshal KIM JONG UN.

Down with US - imperialism!
Down with the south - korean puppet - regime!
Long live Marshal KIM JONG UN!
Long live People´s Korea!

A speech of Comrade *Ben Kavanagh*,
Chairman of the Scotland Branch of the Korean Friendship Association UK.

Dear Comrades,

People's Korea is a beacon of hope for the world proletariat. It is a relatively small nation, yet it is a great nation that shows the world proletariat what is possible. It demonstrates how strong a nation, united by a brilliant, highly innovative, creative

and fearless leadership anchored in Marxism - Leninism and fully connected to the masses, can be, even when facing the forces of the world hegemon and its many vassal states.

The DPRK is the world's only truly independent planned economy. This planned economy's constant development and self - sufficiency give the DPRK the strength to withstand sanctions and other economic attacks. It allows the DPRK to follow an independent path of dignity, sovereignty and full technical and ideological development. Due to this uncompromising independence and sovereignty, the DPRK is unafraid to expose the machinations and crimes of US Imperialism around the world. This fact, combined with the DPRK's commitment to internationalism and solidarity with workers' movements worldwide, makes the DPRK the clear leading voice in the anti - imperialist struggle.

No nation has struggled against US imperialism for as long and with such intensity and sacrifice as the nation of People's Korea. It's incredible efforts to follow its independent path with dignity and sovereignty greatly inspire the anti - imperialist struggle. During this struggle, the leadership of the DPRK, the great generalissimo Kim Il Sung, the great leader Kim Jong Il and respected Marshall Kim Jong Un developed and followed the critical ideological developments of Juche and Songun philosophy. In particular, the Songun, defence - first philosophy, clearly demonstrated its value in the DPRKs ability to continually repulse the never - ending attacks of US imperialism.

It is the opinion of KFA - Scotland that these critical ideological developments show the way forward to world peace. There can never be world peace, while US imperialism threatens every nation with destruction. Only the spread of Juche and Songun philosophy around the world will lead to a world of self - reliant nations committed to independence and solidarity with other nations that can each withstand the assault of Imperialist economic and military attack, thus forcing the contradictions within imperialism to collapse in on itself and make world peace possible.

KFA - Scotland pays tribute to the proud nation of People's Korea and its outstanding leadership and promises to do all it can to strengthen the bonds of friendship between Scotland and People's Korea and spread these crucial philosophical advances that are critical for world peace.

Manse!

A speech of Comrade *M Jahangir Khan*,
President of the Global Songun Farmy Organisation, Bangladesh.

'The day is the 8th of January,
A Real life is as worthy!
We are so happy,
Seeing a Global dignity!
Dearest personality!

Now Kim Jong Un.

Really is the brightest moon!
The Year 2025,
Again Red Roses heighten,
To cordial applaud,
Again birds - songs load,
To play Kim Jong Un's Glory,
As Kim Jong Un 's people First Politics.

All of the love from the ethics,
Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism,
Brilliant tools against Ugly imperialism.

Strong enough to defend Korea,
Even the Global Farmy Era.

Every year this is the view!
As a Global renew,
People's politics,
People's ethics,
Long live Beloved Leader,
Kim Jong Un world over.

Every tree will be fruitful,
Every soil will be fertile,
Every drop of water.
Will be so beautiful!

For your Excellency,
For your People's courtesy.

More over people's love,
More over Anti Imperialist Cope,
We surly make Strongest Global Farmy dike,
That'll fight,
To gain the right,
Kim Jong Un 's people First Politics,
Will be in so lights.

Our wishes to the birth,
Always remains in every breath'

Kim Jong Un, President of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) said;

'President Kim Il Sung's was a noble life of a people's leader,
who regarded 'The people are my God' as his motto,
applied it to his ideas and leadership and turned it into reality'.

During the whole period of leading the revolution and construction since the founding of the Party after liberation, President Kim Il Sung, who possessed of love for the people as his disposition, put it forward as the supreme principle of the Party and the state activities to improve the people's livelihood and devoted his all for the promotion of the people's well - being.

Whole life of the President is the history shining with immortal exploits made by him who created socio - political conditions capable of steadily promoting the people's well - being by building the Party, the state and socialism in which the ideal of The people are my God is applied.

Happy life which accords with the popular masses' independent desire and demand can be secured only when the socio - political conditions capable of realizing them are made.

Elucidating that the working - class party should be built into a party that represents the interests of the broad masses of the people and political power be built into the one that serves the people, the President, who regarded: 'The people are my God' as his motto, built the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) into a motherly party which takes responsible care of the people's destiny and life and the state power into the faithful servant of the people.

During the protracted period since he embarked on the road of the revolution, the President, who gained deep insights into the fact that the reactionary social system is the cause that makes the popular masses suffer from starvation and poverty in the exploiter society, led to victory two revolutionary wars, two stages of social revolution and socialist construction and thus building the most superior people - centered socialist society in the DPRK and steadily consolidating and developing it.

Thanks to the politics of love for the people of the WPK and the state that applied the President's idea The people are my God, and under the most superior people - centered socialist system, the DPRK people could greet a new historic era in which the people lead equal and cultured life and the whole society form a big family singing the song We Are the Happiest in the World at the top of their voice.

Whole life of the President is the history of immortal exploits in which he built an independent national economy which serves his people and develops on the strength of the resources of the country and by the efforts of its people, thus laying solid material foundations for promotion of the people's well - being.

The people's well - being can be ceaselessly promoted in keeping with their independent desire and demand only when an independent national economy which is free from dependence on others, stands on its own feet and serves one's own people is built.

In the first period of building a new society after liberation of the country, the President put forward the line of building an independent national economy and led wisely for its implementation.

Road of self - reliance was fair and just, but it was the arduous road on which one had to brave all difficulties.

However, the DPRK people successfully built an independent national economy which runs by relying on their own efforts, technology and resources, an economy which is developed comprehensively and equipped with modern technology, holding aloft the banner of independence and self - reliance under the wise leadership of the President.

This was a historic attempt that the WPK and the state provided a sure guarantee capable of providing the people with genuine material well - being suited to the intrinsic nature of socialist society without depending on others but by their own efforts.

Whole life of the President is the history of immortal exploits in which he saw that the Party and the state enforced the most superior popular policies and took responsible care of the people's material life.

If party and state are to secure fully the material life of the people, it is necessary to enforce popular policies.

In the whole period of leading the revolution and construction, the President saw that the most superior popular policies were enforced so as to make the DPRK people happy and well - off.

Thanks to the President's benevolent measures consistent with love for the people, the DPRK became the first country in the world which is free from tax and its people became the happiest people who are leading their lives without any worries while enjoying social benefits such as free housing, free education and free medical service.

The immortal exploits performed by the President for the promotion of the people's well - being were invariably defended and inherited by Chairman Kim Jong Il. Valuable seeds sown by the President and the Chairman for the improvement of the people's livelihood produce plentiful fruits thanks to Kim Jong Un, President of the DPRK State Affairs today.

We are from Bangladesh group for study of Songun politics and ICCSS, Bangladesh Group for the Study of Kimilsungism - Kimjongilism and Barisal study group for study of President Kim IL Sung 's works, The Daily Folk and Comrade Kim Jong Il Academy at Barisal very strongly feel the proud of Korean ANTI - Imperialist struggle. We are sure all peace-loving peoples of world feelings will be same as us. We appreciate TOPIC: 'The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the leader of the anti - imperialist

struggle and the advocate of world peace' by the Belarus Radio.

This day of 1953 the United States, which had boasted of being strongest in the world, surrendered to the Korean people. Early in the morning of June 25, 1950, the United States started the Korean war by instigating the army of the Republic of Korea, in pursuit of its wild ambition of securing a bridgehead leading to its realization of world supremacy. To this end, it hurled into the war a huge armed force two million strong, including its armed forces, troops of 15 vassal states, the army of the ROK and even the remnants of the former Japanese army. It vouched that the destiny of Korea would be finished within 72 hours at the outset of the war.

However, the Korean war produced an event worthy of special mention in the war history of mankind. The US suffered tremendous losses in the war: over 1567120 soldiers, including some 405490 US soldiers, were killed or captured, and over 12220 aircraft, 3250 tanks and armored vehicles, 13350 vehicles, 560 warships and vessels of various types, 7690 guns, 925150 small arms and other war equipment were destroyed. The loss it suffered was nearly 2.3 times as much as that it had suffered in the four - year Pacific War during WWII.

It had boasted of having won in more than 110 wars of aggression previously, but was defeated for the first time since its founding. The DPRK, a small country in the East, wrought a miracle unprecedented in history of the world of repulsing the multinational force in disguise of the United Nations Forces The army and people of the DPRK defeated the enemy numerical and technical superiorities by means of their ideological, strategic and tactical ones. Such adroit strategies and tactics as immediate and decisive counteroffensive of the Korean People Army, strategic temporary retreat and the formation of the second front by the regular army, position and tunnel warfare, ambush, and movements of aircraft - and tank - hunting and snipers teams smashed to smithereens the military and technological superiorities much vaunted by the West.

The United States had no other option but to sign the Korean Armistice Agreement, similar to their surrender documents, on July 27, 1953. The then US President Dwight Eisenhower spoke through the radio 59 minutes after the AA was signed that it was tragically bitter. July 27 was marked as the day of great victory for the Korean people who shattered the myth of mightiness of the US and reliably defended freedom and independence of the country. The United States, instead of drawing due lesson from the past Korean War, has aggravated the tension on the Korean peninsula through ceaseless military provocations. Typical is the incident of the US armed spy ship Pueblo that occurred in January 1968. The armed spy ship of the US navy, having intruded into the territorial waters of the DPRK, was captured by the Korean People and Army navy.

When this happened, the United States made such a racket as to immediately start a war, deploying a large armed force in and around the Korean peninsula. US politicians demanded the DPRK should apologize and return the Pueblo. If the latter would refuse to do so, they threatened, nuclear weapons would be used. In the face

of the US blackmails the DPRK gave a resolute answer that it would retaliate for the retaliation of the enemy and return an all - out war for an all - out war; and became fully prepared for an all-out confrontation with the US. Overpowered, the US could not but sign a document on apologizing to the DPRK for the espionage and hostile acts the Pueblo had committed and assuring no more violation of the territorial waters of the DPRK by any warship in the future.

The then US President Johnson deplored that it was the first letter of apology in the history of the US. Afterwards the US constantly committed provocations, such as the incident of its large espionage plane EC - 121 in April, 1969, Panmunjom Incident in August, 1976, the first nuclear century, driving the situation on the Korean peninsula to the verge of war. All the incidents, however, ended in its failure and in victory of the Korean people. Recently the US has continuously conducted, maneuvers of war provocation jointly with the army of the ROK by enlisting huge armed forces and military hardware including nuclear - powered submarines. The DPRK knows no idle talk and is countering the nuclear threats by the hostile forces with nuclear weapon, and their missiles with the same ones. July 27, V - day of the Korean people, will shine forever along with the DPRK & sever-victorious showdowns with the US.

ICCSS congrats the prestigious organizer. Really it's a great day of remembrance prestigious Inspiring of world the Juche Tower, the greatest study house of Juche Idea in Pyongyang. We are delighted very much sincerely convey our congratulations to the prestigious and dynamic organization who are in punctual to strengthen the struggles against imperialism and building cordially an ally of love with DPRK.

We hope day by day will be pioneer vanguard of anti - imperialist solidarity of world people to make relationship of countries with DPRK and will be forefront of establishing INTERNATIONAL SONGUN UNIVERSITY for preparing popular masses global level. Why Neither Demonstrations Nor Strikes against Party Take Place in DPRK? Answer is as President Kim Il Sung met a delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and had a talk with them one day in April 1988. In the talk the President said that strengthening the party requires the firm unity and cohesion of the whole party, centering on the leader. He said in order to strengthen the party, party organizations must be built soundly and enhance their role and it was important to set up a proper system of educating its members.

The President said that the parties of some socialist countries were neglecting ideological education for their cadres, party members and other working people and consequently, those parties failed to strike root deep among the people, who to stage demonstrations and on strike against their parties.

The President continued to say that neither demonstrations nor strikes against the Party took place in the DPRK; such disturbances would never occur in future either, because the Workers' Party of Korea was rooted deep among the people, fought for the interests of the people and enjoyed their unqualified support. In human history there has been recorded no such a military leader as President Kim Il Sung, an unparalleled commander possessed of the power of both pen and sword who always

stood on the front line with revolutionary arms in hand and achieved one victory after another in showdowns with the imperialist forces by dint of his brilliant military strategy and art of command.

On August 15 Korea had arisen against Japanese colonialism. Not only did the Japanese imperialists totally exploit the Korean people and plunder Korea of its resources by carting off to Japan huge quantities of rice as well coal, metals and historical artefacts but they tried to obliterate the Korean language, culture and national identity by forbidding the use of the Korean language and forcing Korean people to change their names into Japanese names. During the period of Japanese colonial rule Korea even disappeared from the map of the world. Korea simply as a province of Japan, part of the Japanese empire. Korea gained independence on the 15th of August 1945 not as a result of an international treaty or the gift of a big power but as a result of the armed struggle of the fighters of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army commanded by President KIM IL SUNG, the legendary hero of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, ever - victorious iron - willed brilliant commander and gifted military strategist. contribution to increasing our understanding of Songun politics and People's Korea.

It is a great initiative of the ICCSS, to establish an international academic centre for the study of Songun politics in the form of the International Songun University. It answers the need for deeper research into Songun politics and promotes a better understanding of People's Korea. We need to encourage active research and study into the Songun idea, the Juche idea and the reality of People's Korea so we can have better knowledge in our work to promote the Songun idea and build solidarity with People's Korea, the land of Juche and Songun.

It is actually an important part of the work to defend People's Korea because the US imperialists, South Korean puppets as well as revisionists and fake leftist elements are continually creating false theories and slandering the reality of People's Korea. The academic falsification of the Songun idea and Juche idea has taken place on a grand scale funded by the US Central Intelligence Agency and the south Korean puppets.

We hope that the initiative to create an International Songun University bears fruit by studying and promoting the dissemination of the Juche Idea strengthen their unity of action and drive initiatives aimed at expanding the spread of the revolutionary ideology. In the struggle for independence, the popular masses of all countries need to be armed with a correct revolutionary ideology that guides them in their fight against all forms of oppression, so that they can truly become the masters of their own destiny. In this sense, the foundation of the International Songun University is of fundamental importance.

We express once again our greetings and our willingness to collaborate with our humble forces in the construction of the International Songun University. JUCHE IDEA STUDY CENTER OF BRAZIL JULY 2, 2023 July 12th, 2023 triumphant achievement of the International Songun University.

On the glorious day of July 12, 2023, the esteemed Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kenya's Juche Idea Study Circle shall gather for a momentous assembly. JUCHE IDEA STUDY CIRCLE OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF KENYA JULY 12,2023 wave against imperialist ally. That was and is guided Revolutionary owned Generalissimo Great President Kim Il Sung, Great person of Mount Paektu Generalissimo Kim Jong Il.

Really now in the top of world seen, Dearest Leader Kim Jong Un Brilliantly guided the global independence. We all from the countries, Raised the centuries, Of Songun Internationale.

Long live Kimilsungism - Kimjongilism !

A speech of Comrade *Emanuel Costa*,
Chairman of the Korean Friendship Association Brazil.

The Eastern European tensions and the Lessons for South America from the DPRK - speech of KFA Brazil to the Radio Belarus International Conference.

Dear friends from Belarus, the DPRK and all over the world, In recent years, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has sought to strengthen its international standing through strategic agreements with partners that would allow new forms of development that would represent a great advantage to Korea, granting more peace and stability to the region known as East Asia. Among these, its mutual agreement with Russia has drawn significant attention due to the broader geopolitical implications. This partnership reflects not only shared interests but also a calculated response to global power shifts and sanctions to both countries.

By analyzing this alliance, we can draw parallels and understand the challenges faced by countries like Venezuela and even Brazil here in South America, where economic pressures and geopolitical strategies create different complexities, especially now with a new President taking office in the US and with Marco Rubio as his Secretary of State. We will have more eyes staring at us for a while.

Regarding the Strategic Context of the mutual agreement between the DPRK and Russia, it stems from a shared desire to counterbalance Western influence, particularly that of the United States, as both countries are already sanctioned by them and therefore they have nothing to lose on that context. This partnership is rooted in economic and military cooperation, but it can create a whole new space for different sorts of exchanges, whether it's cultural or scientific, it can benefit both countries alongside East Asia and Eastern Europe.

On Parallels with South America, it seems important to recall that Venezuela, like the DPRK, has faced severe economic sanctions, primarily from Western powers. Its

government has sought alliances with countries like Russia, Belarus and China to counteract these pressures and has been somewhat successful on that. But on his previous term, Donald Trump tried to send mercenaries to oust and kill President Nicolás Maduro and now Trump seems more interested in Latin America than he ever did.

Therefore, Venezuela runs against the clock to develop a stronger and smarter Army in order to resist. However, this strategy has its challenges. The DPRK's partnership with Russia highlights a potential model for survival under sanctions in terms that places both countries in similar conditions. In order to achieve it, a strong missile and nuclear program had to be achieved first. For Venezuela and many other countries in our continent, this is quite far from reality. With that in mind, the path taken by the DPRK is not one easily taken, it takes time, and a national coalition must be strong to avoid any imperialistic attempt to obliterate any achievements. Few countries in the world have conditions, nowadays, to counter an insurgence like 'colored revolutions'. The DPRK, China, Cuba and Belarus are amongst them.

Countries like Venezuela and Brazil must contend with a neoliberal elite and false patriots that prefer to walk with the US flag as if it was their own. As global powers realign, South American nations risk being caught in the crossfire of competing interests. For Brazil, the task is to leverage its position within BRICS to foster economic growth and regional stability, as it's something that's acceptable by the status quo. Still, as soon as the pressure increases, only a few rulers would hold strong against the so called 'Empire'.

In conclusion, I have mentioned how good the Russian - DPRK agreement can be not for themselves alone, but also for other regions as well.

But perhaps one of the greatest traits of it might come when it becomes a subject of study in Geopolitics and History.

This is where it can be seen as a highly valuable pact and game changing move and I trust that. It will be a reference of a country that seeks stability and the end of a war that hasn't ended for more than 50 years.

The DPRK - Russia mutual agreement is a validation to the evolving nature of international alliances. It reflects a shared strategy to counterbalance Western influence, offering valuable lessons for nations navigating similar challenges. For us, the message is clear: we have good examples, but we must build our own path, in our own reality, but we must remember we still have good friends, friends in similar conditions who would have much to add.

Why not make a different movement like the DPRK did?

A country that so many called isolated. It proved the contrary in a great way. And they will keep proving it, we can be sure of that!

Message of the Brazilian Centre for the Study of Songun Politics

Dear Comrades of International Radio Belarus, the Korean Friendship Association UK and All Participants of the International Online Conference 'People's Korea, a Country With Steadfast Independence, World Leader of the Anti - Imperialist Struggle, and Advocacy of Peace'.

On behalf of the Brazilian Center for the Study of Songun Politics, I extend my congratulations on the realization of this significant event.

The study of the Korean Revolution and the immortal ideals of Juche and Songun, developed and practiced by the Great Commanders Comrades Kim Il Sung, Kim Jong Il and Kim Jong Un, is of profound importance in all parts of the world. These principles offer a pathway to building a new world based on independence, socialism, and fraternal friendship among nations.

My country, Brazil, as a founding member of BRICS, recently welcomed Belarus as a partner in cooperative work with BRICS. We see this inclusion as a step toward constructing a non - hegemonic global order. In this context, the study of Korean socialism aligns with the pursuit of sovereignty and non-intervention, which are central to our discussions.

I salute all the attendees and wish you a successful online conference with fruitful discussions and good exchanges of ideas.

Warm regards,

Lucas Rubio M. da Silva

Chairman of the Brazilian Center for the Study of Songun Politics.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK, the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued a joint statement, in support of the press statement titled: 'The U.S. and the ROK will never evade the responsibility, for the aggravation of regional situation to be entailed, by an increase in the visibility of military provocations', issued by the chief of the Foreign News Section, of the Department of Press and Information, of the DPRK Foreign Ministry on Sunday 26th of January

From the beginning of the year and even after the change of president in the USA the US imperialists and their miserable ROK puppets have carried out provocative and adventurous war exercises against the independent Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). For example: The U.S. and the ROK staged Ssangmae joint air drill in the Wonju air force base on January 21 - 24 under the pretext of increasing the capability for cooperation between the two sides in air operations. Also an exercise aimed at eradicating the long range artillery system was carried out by the US and ROK on the 14th to 16th of January. Japan has also participated in war exercises against the DPRK .

On the 22nd of January this year the US Dept of Defence authorised a large scale weapons sale to south Korea.

Clearly US and ROK provocations and aggressive maneuvers against People's Korea are increasing and not decreasing. Given this grave situation the DPRK Foreign Ministry is closely watching these moves and is resolved to counteract them toughly.

The DPRK Foreign Ministry stresses that: *'The reality stresses that the DPRK should counter the U.S. with the toughest counteraction from A to Z as long as it refuses the sovereignty, security and interests of the DPRK and this is the best option for dealing with the US'*.

The US and ROK should heed the warnings of the DPRK and immediately stop their provocations. We support the right of the DPRK to defend itself against US and ROK provocations !

US OUT OF KOREA !
DOWN WITH THE ROK PUPPETS !

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK, London th of January Juche 114 [2025])

The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK, the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued a joint statement, in support of the press statement of the chief, of the External Policy Office of the Foreign Ministry, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) titled: 'We will contain the planned hostile military provocations, and control the unstable regional situation, with more thorough exercise of the right to self - defence', that was published on the 17th of January

Since the beginning of 2025 the US imperialists and their lackeys such as Japan and the ROK have carried out many serious military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) gravely undermining peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and surrounding region.

For example *'On January 6 and 9, the U.S. Air Force strategic reconnaissance planes flew over the Korean peninsula several times to perpetrate aerial espionage against the DPRK's strategic depth. On January 10, the 4th U.S. - ROK nuclear consultative group meeting was held in Washington to simulate a nuclear war drill on the Korean peninsula and an increase in the visibility of deploying U.S. strategic assets.*

On Jan. 15, B-1B strategic bombers of the U.S. Air Force were deployed in the sky over the open sea near the Korean peninsula to conduct a U.S. - Japan - ROK joint air drill. On the same day, the U.S. and ROK air forces staged the first air live - shell firing drill for this year'.

The US is stirring up tensions on the Korean peninsula and stoking the fires of a potential nuclear war. Last year the US and the ROK puppets carried out numerous provocative military exercises one after another despite repeated warnings from the DPRK and condemnation from the international peace movement.

The press statement of the chief of the External Policy Office of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK clarifies that the DPRK has the right to self - defence and will exercise it.

We support and uphold the DPRK's right to defend itself from the aggression of the US and their lackeys the ROK puppets !

US Hands Off People's Korea !
Defend People's Korea!

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK, London 17th of January Juche 114 [2025])

The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK, the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued the following joint statement, on the 79th - Anniversary of the foundation, of the Socialist Patriotic Youth League

The Socialist Patriotic Youth League has traversed the proud road of the Juche-orientated militant youth league. It was founded on the 17th of January 1946 as the Democratic Youth League of Korea and subsequently became the League of Socialist Working Youth in 1964 to reflect the realities of the new socialist Korea in which capitalism had been liquidated and young people had become socialist working youth. On the 50th anniversary of its foundation in January 1996, the League of Socialist Working Youth became the KIM IL SUNG Socialist Youth League in order as a mark of respect for the great leader President KIM IL SUNG the eternal leader of the Korean revolution and father of the youth of Korea. On August 28th 2016 the KIM IL SUNG Socialist Youth League was renamed Kimilsungist - Kimjongilist Youth League and in 2021 adopted the proud name of Socialist Patriotic Youth League to reflect the demands of the era.

The Socialist Patriotic Youth League and its predecessors the DYL, LSWY and KISSYL have always opposed revisionism and factionalism, upholding the great Juche Idea and the wise teachings of the great leaders' President KIM IL SUNG and Chairman KIM JONG IL on youth.

The Socialist Patriotic Youth League has always been the most reliable reserve force of the Workers Party of Korea and has ensured that the young people are the vanguard and shock brigade of socialist construction. Many massive structures in the DPRK such as the Paektusan Youth Hero Power station are associated with the feats of the heroic youth of the DPRK

Now the young people of the DPRK organised in the Socialist Patriotic Youth League are embodying the teachings of the dear respected leader Marshal KIM JONG UN on youth power.

Glory to the 79th anniversary of the foundation of the Socialist Patriotic Youth League!

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK, London 17th of January Juche 114 [2025])

The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK, the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued a joint statement, on the 57th anniversary of the capture, of the US imperialist armed spy ship the 'USS Pueblo', by the heroic Korean People's Army Navy

The capture of the USS *'Pueblo'* by the navy of the Korean People's Army 57 years ago on the 23rd of January 1968 was a great blow to US imperialism

The captured ship is a symbol of victory in the anti - US, anti - imperialist struggle. The *'Pueblo'* is now on display at the Fatherland Liberation War Museum of the DPRK in Pyongyang . It forms the central part of the display of captured enemy weapons. It is the only US warship to be in the hands of an adversary of the US. The ship had remained in Wonsan for many years and then in 1998 was taken to the River Taedong in Pyongyang and moored at the site where the USS General Sherman was sunk by Korean patriots led by Kim Ung U the grandfather of the great revolutionary leader President Kim Il Sung. In 2013 it was moved to the reconstructed and expanded Fatherland Liberation War Museum on the River Potong.

Delegations of the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, the Korean Friendship Association of the UK and the Association for the Study of Songun Politics UK have visited the *'Pueblo'* many times. The *'Pueblo'* is a graphic and substantial demonstration of US imperialism's crimes against the Korean people but at the same time, it shows the vulnerability of the US and its inevitable defeat.

The *'Pueblo'* was captured 7 miles off Wonsan on the east coast of the DPRK on the 23rd of January 1968. Its crew were armed and so was the ship, as it had a machine gun mounted at the stern. A small group of KPA sailors managed to overpower over 80 US personnel and capture them.

The US imperialists arrogantly demanded that the DPRK hand back both the ship and the crew, threatening to bomb the DPRK. The great leader President Kim Il Sung stood firm saying the DPRK would match all - out war for all - out war and that the only thing the US would get out of it was corpses and death. The modern revisionists, traitors and capitulationists who were the agents of imperialism, had also suggested the DPRK hand back the ship and its crew but the DPRK stood firm and the *'USS Pueblo'* is still in Pyongyang over 50 years after being captured.

The *'Pueblo'* is a living testimony to the bankruptcy of the US hostile policy towards the DPRK !

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK, London 11th of January Juche 114 [2025])

The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the Korean Friendship Association of the UK,
issued the following joint statement,
on the 4th anniversary of the election,
of respected Marshal KIM JONG UN,
as General Secretary of the Workers Party of Korea,
by the 8th Congress of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK),
which was on the 10th of January

Four years have now passed since the historic 8th Congress of the WPK elected respected Marshal KIM JONG UN as General Secretary of the WPK on the 10th of January 2021,which placed at the head of the vanguard and supreme general staff of the Korean revolution. The election of respected Marshal KIM JONG UN as general secretary of the WPK reflected the unanimous will and desire of all members of the WPK and the entire Korean people to have him as the head of the Party and the Korean people. It was a great manifestation of the single - hearted unity of the Korean people around the Party and leader as well as at the same time a reflection of the great trust and faith of the Korean people in respected Marshal KIM JONG UN as the supreme leader of the Korean revolution.

During the past few years general secretary respected comrade KIM JONG UN has led the Korean people along the straight road of Kimilsungism - Kimjongilism, the great and true road of Juche. Respected Marshal KIM JONG UN has worked hard to implement the decisions of the 8th Congress of the WPK. He has led the struggle for socialist construction and initiated many projects. He has worked to continuously improve the living standards of the Korean people. A programme of socialist rural construction has been embarked upon and the new Regional 20 x 10 policy has been implemented. Moreover, he has organised responsible work to resolutely smash anti-socialist and non - socialist behaviours. Also, respected Marshal KIM JONG UN wisely led the work of building up national defence.

We are convinced that with respected Marshal KIM JONG UN at the helm of the Party, new and greater victories will be achieved. We are sure that greater successes will be made in implementing the decisions of the 11th Plenum of the 8th Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

Glory to General Secretary respected Marshal KIM JONG UN !

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK, London 11th of January Juche 114 [2025])

The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK, the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued the following joint statement, in support of the 11th plenary meeting, of the 8th Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, which was held from 23rd December to 27th of December 2024

The 11th plenary meeting of the 8th Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea took place from the 23rd of December 2024 to 27th of December 2024 under the guidance of respected Marshal KIM JONG UN, the general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea.

As the Korean Central News Agency reported: *'The noble idea and mature leadership ability of the great Workers' Party of Korea, which is determined to bring earlier the final completion of the sacred revolutionary cause of Juche under the uplifted banner of the people - first principle, are bringing a great change and vigorous leap forward in all fields of state building, making each year of this land a brilliant peak of success and victory in the history'.*

The meeting reviewed the great achievements of the past year. These achievements included a bumper harvest in agriculture as well as the construction of 10 000 flats in the Hwasong area of Pyongyang. In industry the production plans were fulfilled in the following sectors; 127 percent for rolled steel, 106 percent for nonferrous metals, 103 percent for nitrogenous fertilizer, 101 percent for electricity, 110 percent for coal, 101 percent for cement. Grain production increased by 7 per cent. The production of timber and aquatic products also increased. Flood damaged areas were rehabilitated. These achievements were testimony to the correctness of the leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

At the plenary meeting a course for the coming year was charted; there will be further increases in industrial production and the completion of 50,000 new flats in Pyongyang will be wound up. There should be further growth in agriculture. Also there should be further improvements in health and education.

In his concluding speech respected Marshal KIM JONG UN turned his attention to the international situation and the security environment around the Korean peninsula. Marshal KIM JONG UN clarified that: *'The U.S. is the most reactionary state that regards anti - communism as its invariable state policy, the alliance between the U.S., Japan and ROK has expanded into a nuclear military bloc for aggression, and the ROK has turned into an out - and - out anti - communist outpost of the U.S'.*

The line of the toughest anti - U.S. counteraction was clarified and put forward. This shows that the DPRK has no illusions about US imperialism and does not

place any hope on negotiations with the incoming US president.

The historic 11th plenary meeting of the 8th Central Committee of the Workers Party has put forward an excellent blueprint for further growth and prosperity under the banner of self - reliance as well as a strong anti - US, anti - south Korean puppet line. We applaud the decisions of the 11th plenary meeting of the 8th central committee of the Workers Party believing that they will further strengthen Juche socialism and provide a further impetus to the struggle against US imperialism.

Long Live the Workers Party of Korea !
Long Live People's Korea !
Long live Juche !

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK, London 11th of January Juche 114 [2025])

The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK, the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued the following joint statement, on the occasion of the 66th - Anniversary, of the foundation of the Worker - Peasant Red Guard

It was on the 14th of January 1959 that the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Worker-Peasant Red Guards, a self - defensive volunteer militia force. The Worker - Peasant Red Guards inherited the tradition of the anti - Japanese armed struggle. It is an embodiment of the idea of the all - people in - depth defence system. The WPRG are organised at factories, industrial enterprises, farms and localities. The WPRG is the militant armed force of the people's democratic dictatorship and basically armed proletarians.

The working people of the DPRK are very aware of the truth that they themselves should defend their Republic, the cradle of happiness and Juche paradise, with arms in their hands, the Korean people grasped the idea of arms and Juche-oriented method of war of the Workers' Party of Korea and trained themselves to acquire marksmanship of never missing the target, though they found their days so full with production and construction, holding aloft the militant slogan *'Rifle in one hand and hammer or sickle in the other!'*.

Throughout its history, the Worker - Peasant Red Guards have smashed at every step the US imperialists reckless moves to unleash a new war and laid a solid foundation for the building of a prosperous and powerful nation in the flames of creation and innovation in revolutionary soldier spirit, standing side by side with the People's Army for the defence of independence and socialism. In September 2023 the Worker - Peasant Red Guard staged a parade for the 75th anniversary of the foundation of the DPRK which showed both the strength of the Worker -

Peasant Red Guard and its modern weaponry.

The great leader generalissimo Kim Il Sung and the great leader generalissimo Kim Jong Il paid great attention to building up the Worker - Peasant Red Guard into a powerful revolutionary militia force. Now the people's defence forces of Korea are giving fuller scope to the might of the DPRK as a military power. The Worker - Peasant Red Guard of the DPRK is a fine example of an anti - imperialist popular militia force and a revolutionary proletarian fighting force which is an inspiration to the revolutionary peoples of the world.

Today the Worker - Peasant Red Guards, under the command of respected Marshal Kim Jong Un, an ever - victorious iron - willed brilliant commander, stand ready to defend their homes and workplaces from US imperialist attack thereby contributing to peace and security on the Korean peninsula

We salute the heroic men and women,
of the Worker - Peasant Red Guard of the DPRK !

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK, London 11th of January Juche 114 [2025])

The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK, the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued the following joint statement, on the occasion the birthday, of the Dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un, General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, President of the State Affairs of the DPRK, and Supreme Commander of the Korean Peoples Army, 8th January

Dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un has been leading the DPRK for the past 13 years and has pushed forward the Songun revolutionary cause and Juche revolutionary cause following in the footsteps of the great generalissimo's Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il. Dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un is holding aloft the red banner of Kimilsungism - Kimjongilism and self - reliance.

Dear respected leader Marshal Kim Jong Un is distinguished by extraordinary energy, stamina, remarkable dynamism as well as profound devotion to the revolutionary cause, deep concern for the lives of the people and fidelity to the Juche revolutionary cause.

Dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un made a most outstanding and significant impact at Kim Il Sung Military University by writing a brilliant thesis on the outstanding military art of the great leader generalissimo Kim Il Sung in the Fatherland Liberation War. Dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un has written many

works such as: *'Let Us Brilliantly Accomplish the Revolutionary Cause of Juche, Holding KIM JONG IL in High Esteem As the eternal General Secretary of Our Party'*, *'Let Us March Forward Dynamically Towards Final Victory, Holding Higher the Banner of Songun'*, *'The Great KIM IL SUNG is the Eternal Leader of our Party and our People'*, *'Let Us Step Up the Building of a Thriving by Applying KIM JONG IL's Patriotism'*, *'Let Us Hasten the Final Victory Through a Revolutionary Ideological Offensive!'*, *'The cause of the Great Party of Comrades' KIM IL SUNG and KIM JONG IL is Ever - Victorious'* and many other important works. He has both distinguished himself as a foremost theoretician and great thinker. He has systematised the great ideas of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and eternal general secretary Kim Jong Il as great Kimilsungism - Kimjongilism. Dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un has put forward the great self - development first idea, an application of the Juche idea and self - reliance.

During the past year under the leadership of respected Marshal Kim Jong Un , People's Korea has embarked on comprehensive programme of national rejuvenation including a massive rural construction programme and the creation of regional industry bases. The work of national defence has also been pushed forward actively.

We are firmly convinced that under the leadership of the dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un victory and glory await the DPRK. Therefore we extend our hearty congratulations to the dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un, the supreme leader of People's Korea and great guide of Juche - based socialist construction. Congratulations to respected Marshal Kim Jong Un on his birthday.

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK, London 8th of January Juche 114 [2025])

DPRK Premier Inspects Various Sectors of South Phyongan Province

Pak Thae Song, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the DPRK Cabinet, inspected various sectors of South Phyongan Province.

He visited the Chonsong Youth Coal Mine of the Sunchon Area Youth Coal Mining Complex to encourage the officials and workers of the mine who are putting spurs to their drive for increased production to implement the decisions of the Eleventh Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK. And he underlined the need to secure enough reserve coal cutting faces by giving precedence to prospecting and tunneling and ensure the stable and sustained production growth by steadily improving the transport capacity.

At the Sunchon Phosphatic Fertilizer Factory, he learned in detail about the production of ammonium phosphatic fertilizer for this year's farming. He stressed the need to direct efforts to the readjustment and reinforcement of processes and systems and, at the same time, keep the production going at a high rate and positively introduce advanced production methods.

Going round the Sunchon Catfish Farm, he called for taking thoroughgoing measures to ensure the appropriate water temperature of fish ponds and supply feed for each stage of growth in keeping with the winter conditions so as to increase the productivity and thus glorify the leadership exploits of the Party with increased production.

The field consultative meetings took measures after discussing the issue of accelerating the technical upgrading of coal - dressing processes at coal mines, the issue for the relevant units to supply enough raw and other materials to the Sunchon Phosphatic Fertilizer Factory and the issue of introducing advanced fish farming technology at the Sunchon Catfish Farm.

(Pyongyang, February 2nd, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Art Performance in Celebration of Lunar New Year's Day, Given in DPRK

An open - air ice rink in the center of Pyongyang, the capital city of the DPRK, was decorated in a peculiar way as the venue for an art performance in celebration of the lunar New Year's Day.

The performance venue was filled with joy of the people greeting the holiday at an exciting time when they are decorating the first page of 2025, to be specially recorded in the history of the DPRK's growth and development, with auspicious events unprecedented in the nation-building history.

The venue, decorated in silver with dazzling lighting, was full of joy of the citizens optimistic about the rosy prosperous future, to be brought earlier along with the new year, as well as their high pride of having glorified every year of great national prosperity with exciting victories and changes.

The performance began with prelude *'Snow Is Falling on New Year's Day'* and *'Pyongyang Is Best'*. The venue resounded with ice show - accompanied famous songs reflecting the people's ardent love for the motherland and their boundless national pride and optimism.

The performers showed beautiful dance rhythms and elegant and refined skills to

the emotional melodies reminding one of the worthwhile course covered with the country, and to the tune of cheerful music instilling confidence in the bright future. The cheerful serial folk songs, which resounded in the night sky of Pyongyang in harmony with the spectacular figure skating and ice dance and acrobatics, revved up the festive atmosphere and delighted the audience.

The performance reached its climax with songs *'Dear Father'* and *'We Are the Happiest in the World'* representing the honor and happiness of the Korean people leading a happy life in the big socialist family, the world's most powerful country guided by the peerlessly great leader.

Spectacular fireworks were displayed to arouse the shouts of joy from among citizens enjoying the holiday.

(Pyongyang, January 30th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Nuclear War Deterrent to Be Put on an Advanced Basis

The defence of dignity, rights and interests of a country can be guaranteed only by a powerful strength.

It is necessary to have practical ability and combat readiness the forces hostile to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are afraid of. It means the defence capacity and the safeguard of peace.

The more fully we are prepared for a war, the more durable the peace of our state will be, and the closer we will come to our goal of building a powerful and prosperous state.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea successfully conducted a test - fire of new - type intermediate - range hypersonic ballistic missile on January 6 as part of

the plans for the development of the defence capabilities to raise the durability and effectiveness of the strategic deterrent against the potential enemies in conformity with the changing regional security environment.

That day, the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un said that just like the intended purpose of all military powers, the development of the new - type hypersonic missile is aimed mainly at steadily putting the country's nuclear war deterrent on an advanced basis by placing the means of changing the war situation, a weapon system to which no one can respond, at the core axis of our strategic deterrence.

This is clearly a plan and effort for self - defence, not an offensive plan and action, he added.

The hypersonic missile system will reliably contain any enemies in the Pacific region that can affect the security of our state.

Through the current test, the DPRK demonstrated the potentiality and development speed of its self - defensive technical forces capable of fully coping with even the prospective threats and showed the enemies what we are doing and that we are fully ready to use any means to defend its legitimate interests.

The development of the defence capabilities of the DPRK aiming to be a military power will be further accelerated.

(Pyongyang, January 30th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Report on 30th Enlarged Meeting of Secretariat, of Eighth Central Committee of Workers' Party of Korea

The 30th Enlarged Meeting of the Secretariat of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held at the headquarters of the Party Central Committee on January 27.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, guided the meeting. Present there were members of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee and, as observers, chief secretaries of the provincial, city and county Party committees and Party committees of the complexes, leading officials of the Party committees of ministries and national agencies, and department directors and first deputy department directors of the Party Central Committee and relevant officials of its Organizational Leadership Department, Information and Publicity Department and Discipline Inspection Department.

The WPK has written the longest history in the world as a socialist ruling party in the sacred course of accomplishing the most just mission and realizing the far-reaching ideals, shouldering the destiny of the country and the people. Its mightiness and invincibility have been guaranteed through the struggle for firmly defending the immaculate political climate and discipline system peculiar to it and perfectly applying the people-first political ideals.

At the present time, the Party Central Committee set forth the idea and line of building discipline on administering and strengthening the Party by dint of a strict discipline system, established a powerful discipline inspection system throughout the Party and laid down the rules of work and the action guidelines calling on all the Party organizations and officials to work and live in a revolutionary way based on their high political consciousness.

The Secretariat of the Party Central Committee convened the meeting of leading officials of the whole Party in connection with the occurrence of serious cases of gravely infringing upon the dignity, rights and interests of the people while wantonly violating Party discipline and exercising negative privileges in Onchon County of Nampho Municipality and Usi County of Jagang Province.

The Party Central Committee stressed that the enlarged meeting of the Secretariat was convened to further consolidate the Party's political climate and revolutionary position, taking serious note of the violation of Party discipline and anti-people acts going against the requirements of the times when the entire Party and all the people have turned out in the implementation of the decisions of the plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee as a top-priority problem to be urgently settled.

At the enlarged meeting, there were first a briefing on data gathered by the Organizational Leadership Department of the Party Central Committee through a survey and a report on data by the Discipline Inspection Department of the Party Central Committee as regards the violation of Party discipline by leading cadres of the Onchon County Party Committee of Nampho Municipality and the county who gave rise to a mega case of totally denying Party discipline and perpetrating wrongdoings in group.

Severely exposed were the wrong deeds of officials in Onchon County, who openly denied the idea and intention of the Party Central Committee to firmly guarantee the existence and development of the Party by dint of discipline by establishing a strict discipline - observance habit and iron discipline in the entire Party, and their harmfulness and gravity.

Jo Yong Won, secretary in charge of the Organizational Leadership Department of the WPK Central Committee, and Kim Jae Ryong, director of the Discipline Inspection Department, said in the briefing and report:

Today when we are faced with the unprecedentedly huge struggle tasks of completely implementing the decisions of the Eighth Party Congress and opening up a new phase towards a higher development stage in this significant year of the 80th founding anniversary of the Party, our officials have to fulfill the heavy task of carrying out their mission and duty as the core of the Party and the faithful servants of the people by displaying vigorous courage, exertion and devotion more than ever before in the vanguard of the revolution.

But, on the contrary to such demand of the Party and the highly charged revolutionary atmosphere, Onchon County made poor preparations for a plenary meeting of the county Party committee for implementing the decisions of the plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee and held the meeting in a grossly formalistic way. After that, there occurred the mega case, in which more than 40 officials, including Party officials, committed wrongdoing in group.

This is an act of flagrant violation of Party discipline that demands leading Party

officials at all levels should not lead an indolent and careless life like being treated to drinking bouts at public service facilities. The leading official of the county Party committee personally organized the irregularities and dozens of leading Party and administrative officials in the county, including officials of the county Party committee, flocked together to commit such irregularities. It was a reckless act unheard-of in the history of our Party.

The group drinking spree openly committed in Onchon County is an act utterly contrary to the Party's line on building discipline, and this clearly proves that the ringleader of the case and those involved are a corrupt group and impudent rabble with no elementary qualifications as leading cadres.

The respected General Secretary made an important speech.

In the speech he said:

These are the days when revolutionary moral discipline should be established in a thoroughgoing way in the Party, Party officials, its leading cadres in particular, should strictly observe the rules of life and activities, and its internal discipline should be further strengthened than ever before. The serious case that occurred in Onchon County in this period is regarded as a grave crime of violating Party discipline and moral and cultural order and an open denial of our Party’s line of building discipline.

Had there not been discipline in defending the firm unity of the revolutionary ranks and the strict political and moral discipline in and uncompromising struggle for establishing the leadership system of the Party Central Committee and defending the organizational and ideological unity of the whole Party, there would not have been the Party’s glorious ruling history of 80 years nor today when its inheritance and innovation are being designed. It is useful for and beneficial to the revolution to boldly recognize such a grave deviation in the Party and to deal with it as an especially serious case in time.

Making a critical analysis of the ideological origin and gravity of the malpractices committed against the Party’s intentions by officials, who should be more faithful to their duties than anyone else as persons in direct charge of regional development in the crucial period when the whole Party is paying close attention to strengthening cities and counties and new innovative projects in regions are being carried on one after another or planned, he pointed out that these malpractices are not only a serious case that could undermine the foundations for strengthening our Party and make the county, occupying one-two hundredth of the country’s territory, a non-Party, non-political and non-socialist region, but also a dangerous signal which directly indicates that a privileged social stratum, seeking more special favours than the people by abusing their authority, may be formed.

He criticized that although all sorts of alien and heterogeneous ideological elements undermining the sound Party climate and obstructing the advance of the

revolution, the political and moral crimes undermining Party discipline, occurred in the given region, it shows that the work of qualitative consolidation of cadre ranks, to which we have attached special importance and directed efforts for Party building in the new era, has not been conducted in a substantial way.

Giving the Party Central Committee's estimation that there is little improvement in the style of work and the spirit of observing discipline although there seems to be a change in them outwardly, he stressed that the conclusion drawn from this is that however revolutionary and perfect the line of Party building is, it would only remain a theory for theory's sake if the cadres were not ideologically prepared and failed to make efforts to implement it absolutely and unconditionally.

Noting that the current meeting marked an occasion for making a practical review and reaffirmation of the need to put greater efforts into establishing proper Party discipline at the beginning of 2025, the year that marks the 80th anniversary of the founding of our Party, he said that the meeting would constitute a turning point in further consolidating the Party consciousness, political awareness, revolutionary spirit and we-serve-the-people spirit of the officials who make up the core and leading forces of the Party, and in making substantial progress in strengthening the ranks of cadres and in building up the Party.

The core, central task in the new course of Party building is the transformation of cadres along revolutionary lines as well, he said, adding that the solution to this end is to conduct more intensive education, training and struggle across the Party. He specified the principles and ways for launching a dynamic organizational and ideological offensive throughout the Party to consolidate its sound political climate.

He emphasized that the main target of the discipline inspection sector should be practices of corruption within the Party and all other violations of its discipline to be proactively and aggressively contained, practices that the Party despises most, reiterating the need to *'aim at, pursue, search and wipe out'* such malpractices on the basis of strict regulations and rules.

He said that this year should be set as a year for establishing a revolutionary Party climate and strengthening the whole Party, in order to dynamically open up a new stage of building a ruling party that is strong in discipline and full of a revolutionary climate. He stressed the necessity of waging a resolute struggle for the eternal development of the Workers' Party of Korea and for the accomplishment of the sacred revolutionary cause.

The Secretariat of the WPK Central Committee, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *'Rules of the Workers' Party of Korea'*, decided and instructed to dissolve the Onchon County Party Committee of Nampho Municipality, which seriously damaged our Party's revolutionary trait and hindered the single - hearted unity of the Party and the revolutionary ranks by committing a wrong deed in group in wanton violation of Party discipline, and announced a strict proposal for dealing with those involved in the extra - large case related to the violation of Party

discipline.

Then, the Enlarged Meeting of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee dealt with the serious anti - people crimes committed in Usi County of Jagang Province.

He sternly pointed out the fact that the Usi county agricultural inspection organ, which is duty bound to monitor and regulate in an exclusive and responsible manner the implementation of the Party's policy on rural construction and its agricultural policy, flagrantly encroached upon the interests and property of the people by abusing the legal power, instead of orienting its work to checking major illegal practices latent in the agricultural sector and establishing a well - regulated order and discipline.

Noting that those who abuse their power and work in a bureaucratic manner in local areas are attempting to destroy the sacred fortress of unity between the Party and the people without batting an eye, he stated that this is a mega crime which can never be pardoned by our Party, our people, our system and our legal power.

At the meeting there was a report on data about the mega crime perpetrated by inspectors of the Usi county agricultural inspection organ.

Those inspectors unhesitatingly committed an unpardonable crime of inflicting sufferings on regional inhabitants and misappropriating their property at random by abusing the inviolable legal power.

Very grave is the criminal act that seriously undermined the single - hearted unity of the Party and the people, the mainstay of the revolution and our lifeblood, by

challenging the people-first politics of our Party which orients all affairs of the revolution and construction to the protection of the rights and interests of the people and makes selfless, devoted efforts for the good of the people.

The Secretariat of the Party Central Committee announced a strict proposal to dissolve the Usi county agricultural inspection organ and organize a new one and to deal with the chief secretary of the Usi County Party Committee, who fostered and connived at the anti-people acts, and the inspectors of the county agricultural inspection organ.

The ringleaders and those involved in the hideous criminal case will be put under investigation by law.

The meeting proved that the practices of corroding the sound moral traits of the Party, hindering the strengthened discipline throughout the Party and encroaching upon the rights and interests of the people which our Party regards as the most sacred, contrary to the original ideals and spirit of the Party, are being thoroughly repelled.

The 30th Enlarged Meeting of the Secretariat of the Eighth WPK Central Committee highlighted once again the immutable truth that the eternal vitality of the struggling and advancing Party lies on the iron discipline. And it serves as a political occasion of great significance in further clarifying the original features and character of the WPK which maintains the people - first principle as its mode of existence and its trait and in increasing its militant might in every way.

(Pyongyang, January 29th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Modern Regional - industry Factories Built in Usi County of DPRK

The people in Usi County, Jagang Province of the DPRK, too, have greeted the start of a new, richer and happier socialist life, along with the news of ceaseless completion of regional-industry factories across the country that proudly inform the whole world of the first fruition of the implementation of the regional development policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The outstanding guidance of the great Party Central Committee provided an auspicious event to the county people who had eagerly waited for the completion of new wonderful factories from the start of their construction.

An inauguration ceremony of the regional-industry factories took place in Usi County on January 25.

Present there were officials and working people in Jagang Province and Usi County, soldier - builders and employees of the factories.

Pak Song Chol, chief secretary of the provincial Party committee, said at the ceremony that the regional development policy reflecting the noble idea of the great Party Central Committee, which regards the people as Heaven, is ushering in a new era of radical changes in the country.

The wonderful edifices showing the dynamic regional development are unthinkable apart from the devoted efforts of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un who has the

noble outlook on life of making selfless sincerity for the happiness of the beloved people, he noted.

Kang Myong Song, chief secretary of the Usi County Committee of the WPK, in his speech expressed the determination to become a standard - bearer and model in applying the popular character of the WPK and its people - first politics and turn the county associated with the leadership exploits of the Party into a people's paradise good to live in and work.

The owners of the new factories cut an inauguration tape, with their high pride and honor of entering the ideal socialist village before others amid the warm blessings of the benevolent father though they are in a mountainous area.

Beautiful fireworks were displayed and balloons flew up to add to the delight of the completion, decorating the sky of the celebration.

An art performance reflecting the worthwhile life of the county people and a cheerful dancing party were displayed to stir up the festive mood.

The participants went round the factories wonderfully built to ensure modernity, civilization and utility.

(Pyongyang, January 25th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Press Statement Issued by Chief of Foreign News Section, of DPRK Foreign Ministry

The chief of the Foreign News Section of the Department of Press and Information of the DPRK Foreign Ministry on Sunday issued a press statement titled: *'The U.S. and the ROK will never evade the responsibility for the aggravation of regional situation to be entailed by an increase in the visibility of military provocations'*, which said:

Recently, the U.S. and the ROK are staging serious military provocations aiming at the DPRK one after another, adding a danger variable to the unstable security environment on the Korean peninsula and in the region.

The U.S. and the ROK staged Ssangmae joint air drill in the Wonju air force base on January 21 - 24 under the pretext of increasing the capability for cooperation between the two sides in air operations.

Earlier, the hostile forces staged a large joint firing drill aimed at *'early eradication'* of the long - range artillery fire system of the DPRK on January 14 - 16, and the U.S. Department of Defense made public a decision on a large - scale weapon sale to the ROK on January 22.

After raising the first curtain this year with the start of the U.S. - Japan - ROK

three - party joint air drill with strategic bombers involved, the U.S. and the ROK are staging various war drills targeting the DPRK every day. This is a grave challenge to ensuring peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and in the region.

The DPRK Foreign Ministry is closely watching the military provocations of the U.S. and the ROK escalating the tension on the Korean peninsula and seriously warns them that such moves will entail a reflective counteraction.

The security environment on the Korean peninsula and in the region is becoming ever more critical because the U.S. seeks the advantage of strength through the ceaseless expansion of the military alliance system and the enforcement of joint military drills of various kinds.

The reality stresses that the DPRK should counter the U.S. with the toughest counteraction from A to Z as long as it refuses the sovereignty, security and interests of the DPRK and this is the best option for dealing with the U.S.

The DPRK will not permit the imbalance of strength imposed by the military nexus between the U.S. and the ROK and take the toughest counteraction to defend the sovereign right, security and interests of the state and thoroughly ensure peace and stability in the region.

The U.S. and the ROK will never evade the responsibility for the aggravation of the regional situation to be entailed by the increase in the visibility of their military nexus and provocations.

(Pyongyang, January 26th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

State Academic Degrees and Titles, Conferred on Intellectuals in DPRK

State academic degrees and titles were conferred on intellectuals who made positive contributions to the economic development of the country, the improvement of the people's living standards and the education of the rising generation.

Present at the ceremony, held on January 23, were Vice - Premier Jon Sung Guk and intellectuals.

After the decision of the State Commission for Conferment of Academic Degrees and Titles of the DPRK was conveyed, the title of candidate academician was awarded to Kim Ryong Gol, head of a department of the Central Cadres Training School of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Om Ki Su, researcher of Kim Il Sung University.

Professorship was conferred on Ri Hyok Chol, head of a department of Kim Il Sung University, Ri Ryon Hui, director of an institute of the university, Choe Chang Il, section chief of the university, Han Yong Ha, researcher of the university, Kim Thae Song, section chief of Kim Chaek University of Technology, Ri Sang Guk, head of a department of the University of National Economy, O Phil Hun, vice - director of an institute of the State Academy of Sciences, Hong Hak Ho, researcher of the academy, Jo Kyu Chol, head of a department of Wonsan Jong Jun Thaek University of Economics, Ri Ki Ho, researcher of Phyongsong University of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, and other persons.

Doctorate was conferred on 84 persons including Ju Hyon Chol, department

director of the Central Cadres Training School of the Workers' Party of Korea, Pak Kyong Jun and Kim Kwon Hyok, teachers of the school, Jong Kwang Son, head of a department of Kim Il Sung University, Yu Tok Chol, director of an institute of Kim Chaek University of Technology, Kim Pok Sil, director of the Cosmetics Institute of the Pyongyang Cosmetics Factory, Kwak Kyong Chol, director of the Unha Technical Preparation Center of the Unha Trade Bureau, and Kil Sun Yong, department director of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee.

(Pyongyang, January 24th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

DPRK Premier Takes Oath at Twelfth Session of 14th SPA

At the Twelfth Session of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Premier Pak Thae Song took an oath, on behalf of the members of the Cabinet, to remain faithful to the constitution of the Republic and live up to the expectations of the Party and the people with absolute devotion.

The Cabinet, the administrative executive organ of the supreme power of the Republic, will hold fast to the lines and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea as its lifeline to establish the Party's unified leadership system more firmly in economic work and conduct economic operation and command for the implementation of the Party's decisions in a responsible and dynamic way, and thus faithfully discharge its heavy mission and duty to the last in the struggle for the growth and development of the overall national economy and the improvement of the people's living standards, the premier said, adding:

The Cabinet members will do their utmost to uphold Comrade Kim Jong Un's high intention and grand plan for state building with their high ability and pure conscience, bearing deep in mind the boundless loyalty to the people and the spirit of unconditionally serving the people.

This year to be specially recorded in the DPRK's history of development, the Cabinet will hold fast to it as the main task to bring about a new phase in the national economic development and make a clear advance in the improvement of the people's living standards by propelling more vigorously the implementation of the major policy - oriented tasks, adopted and accelerated by the Party Congress, to successfully complete the Five - Year Plan while pushing forward with the preparations for the next stage of development in a substantial way.

I will see to it that all the Cabinet members unconditionally carry out the enormous tasks facing the economic sector at present, stir up a drive for increased production and economy across the country and make fresh innovations, bold creation and vigorous progress in all fields of the national economy.

The Cabinet members will establish a system and method for controlling the overall economy in a unified way in conformity with the economic structure and specific conditions of the country and definitely put the overall economic work under the unified guidance and strategic management of the state by further strengthening the Cabinet - responsibility system and Cabinet - centered system.

The Cabinet will make sure that all sectors and units thoroughly overcome the old - fashioned work attitude and style and establish the innovative work style of actively solving any problems from the standpoint of the state and the patriotic attitude and in close mutual cooperation.

It will put the dignity of the prestigious Party and state and the safeguard of the ties of kinship and single-minded unity between the Party and the people before anything else in designing, organizing and executing all the work and thus defend the absolute authority of Comrade Kim Jong Un and the WPK in every way.

He made a solemn pledge before Comrade Kim Jong Un and the WPK Central Committee, the respected deputies and all the people to discharge his important duty as the Cabinet premier in a responsible manner with actual achievements by thoroughly establishing the trait of settling all problems accurately, perfectly and substantially as intended by the Party, deeply mindful of his heavy mission responsible for the country's economic work.

(Pyongyang, January 24th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Enlarged Plenary Meetings of Party Committees, Held at Ministries and National Agencies of DPRK

Enlarged plenary meetings of the Party committees at the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Land and Maritime Transport, the Pyongyang Construction Commission, the State Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Physical Culture and Sports were held to carry out the decisions of the Eleventh Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Present there were members and alternate members of the Party committees of those units and, as observers, officials concerned.

The plenary meetings analyzed and reviewed in detail the last year's work for implementing the Party's decisions and seriously discussed the measures for perfectly carrying out the tasks facing each sector and unit this year on the basis of the important orientation of struggle set forth at the plenary meeting of the WPK Central Committee.

Reports were made at the plenary meetings.

The reporters stressed the need for all Party organizations and officials to enhance to the maximum their role as an organizer and executor in arousing the Party

members and other working people to the struggle for implementing the plan and determination of the Party Central Committee and to push ahead with the successful implementation of the fighting programme of the WPK.

They indicated detailed tasks and ways for the Party organizations at all levels to defend the 80th birthday of the WPK and its 9th Congress with the successful fulfillment of the five - year - plan.

The plenary meeting of the Party Committee of the Ministry of Railways stressed the need to concentrate the operation and guidance on fully meeting the demands of the national economy for transport by vigorously pushing ahead with the modernization of railways and waging a vigorous drive for increased transport capacity.

The plenary meeting of the Party Committee of the Ministry of Land and Maritime Transport discussed the measures to improve the capacity of harbor facilities and the performance of cargo ships and boost their operation and increase the capacity of transport by land.

The plenary meeting at the Pyongyang Construction Commission discussed the issue of vigorously conducting the Party's organizational and political work with the main emphasis put on completing major construction projects, taking a strong step to improve the quality of construction and modernizing, readjusting and reinforcing the production lines for building materials while realizing the diversification and home production of finishing building materials this year.

Discussed at the plenary meeting of the Party Committee of the State Academy of Sciences were the measures for scientists to turn out and preferentially settle the sci - tech problems badly necessary for various economic sectors.

The plenary meeting of the Party Committee of the Ministry of Culture discussed the issues of intensifying the creation of masterpieces pulsating with the breath of the times and inspiring the masses and of briskly conducting the mass cultural and artistic activities and raising the level and skills of the guidance officials, creators and artistes.

The plenary meeting of the Party Committee of the Ministry of Physical Culture and Sports dealt with the issues for putting the country's sports development on a stage of upturn, including raising the scientification level of sports through strengthened Korean - style sports teaching and training and effectively conducting in various forms and methods the work for stirring up the enthusiasm for mass sports.

Speeches were made at the plenary meetings.

At the plenary meetings, there were sectional consultative meetings for drawing up action plans to thoroughly and perfectly implement the Party's policies facing the

units, on the basis of the tasks set forth at the Eleventh Plenary Meeting of the Eighth WPK Central Committee.

(Pyongyang, January 17th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Young People in DPRK Volunteer for Major Economic Sectors

Young people in South Hamgyong Province of the DPRK volunteered for major theaters of socialist construction.

Those in Sinpho City advanced into the Sinpho City Offshore Farm, out of the mind to uphold the noble intention of the respected fatherly Marshal Kim Jong Un, who is ushering in a new era of regional rejuvenation, with the praiseworthy successes in the seafood production.

Youth league members in the cities of Hamhung and Tanchon and the counties of Sinhung, Pukchong and Yonggwang petitioned to work at raw material bases of regional-industry factories, coal mines and construction brigades.

Those in the counties of Hamju, Riwon and Pujon volunteered for stockbreeding bases and road administration.

A ceremony for congratulating those who volunteered for difficult and labour-consuming sectors of socialist construction was held in the city of Hamhung on Jan. 15.

Present there were Ri Jong Nam, chief secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, officials of the youth league and young people. At the ceremony, volunteer certificates were conferred and a congratulatory speech and vowing speeches made.

Officials and young people presented bouquets to the volunteers and gave them a warm send - off.

(Pyongyang, January 16th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

SOUTH KOREA NEWS

Puppet South Korea's First Ever Incumbent President Arrested, Yoon Suk - yeol Puppet Sent to Investigative Authorities

For the first time in history, the international community has reported the news of the arrest of a sitting president and the transfer of Yoon Suk - yeol to the investigative authorities, highlighting the current situation in puppet Korea, which has fallen into political turmoil.

Major news agencies such as Reuters, Bloomberg, Kyodo and Xinhua, as well as major newspapers and broadcasters around the world, including CNN, Washington Post, New York Times, BBC in the United Kingdom, and Asahi Shimbun in Japan, rushed to report on the arrest of Yoon Suk - yeol, who caused social and political chaos by martial law in puppet Korea, on 15 March on the suspicion of rebellion, with headlines such *as 'For the first time in the history of Korea, a sitting president has been arrested'* and *'An unprecedented event in the history of the Constitution'*.

Foreign media reported that thousands of troops from the investigative authorities, including the Criminal Investigation Team and the Drug Crime Investigation Unit, gathered at the presidential residence on the 3rd, and that the execution of the arrest order against Yoon Suk - yeol was carried out in the first round on March 3, but failed due to the obstruction of the Presidential Security Service and the security forces.

The foreign media said that 43 days after the outbreak of martial law and 30 days after the impeachment resolution was approved by the National Assembly, the incumbent president of South Korea was taken away to be investigated for rebellion, especially the miserable fate of Yoon Suk - yeol and the deepening turmoil in South Korea.

In an article titled: *'Expulsion, Shooting, Impeachment, and Imprisonment: A History of South Korean Presidents'*, one newspaper booed that Yoon Suk - yeol would leave

yet another record of being the fifth person to be imprisoned after Chun Doo - hwan, Ro Tae - woo, Park Geun - hye, and Ri Myung - bak with the shameful stigma of being the first incumbent president to be deported.

In the worst - case scenario, Yoon Suk - yeol could be executed, and foreign media predicted that South Korean politics had fallen into further turmoil after the impeachment and arrest of the president, that the current president had been arrested, but that the crisis was not over, and that there was a risk that the political turmoil in South Korea would be prolonged.

Yoon Suk - yeol is said to be justifying his crimes by saying that even after he was taken away by the investigative authorities, the opposition party *'fomented division of public opinion with unconstitutional laws'* and *'declared martial law, which is the legitimate authority of the president'*, to prevent this.

Noting that Yoon Suk - yeol is refusing to make any statements about his crimes and taking a defiant stance, foreign media reported that Yoon Suk - yeol is sacrificing the national order for his personal interests and not following the legal process, and that the political turmoil in South Korea will increase further in the future as Yoon Suk - yeol protests by claiming that it is an *'illegal investigation'*.

(Pyongyang, January 17th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Puppet South Korean leader Yoon Suk - yeol, detained at Seoul Detention Center, impeachment trial begins in earnest

Yoon Suk - yeol, who was arrested in South Korea on suspicion of being the leader of the rebellion and was taken to the investigative authorities for interrogation, was detained at the Seoul Detention Center on the 19th, and the impeachment trial is in full swing.

The puppet court acknowledged the need for detention and the charge of crimes that led to riots, including Yoon Suk - yeol's declaration of emergency martial law, the blockade of the National Assembly and the occupation of the Central Election Commission by deploying armed martial law troops.

Since his arrest, Yoon Suk - yeol has remained silent on the investigation by the investigative authorities, and has tried to get out of the corner by calling for an examination of the legality of his arrest by calling for *'illegal arrest'*, but he was rejected by the court.

On the 18th, the Seoul Western District Court of the puppet held a deliberation on the request for a detention order filed by the investigating authorities and issued a detention order in consideration of the seriousness of the crime of rebellion committed by Yoon Suk - yeol.

Accordingly, in the early morning of the 19th, 47 days after he was impeached by the National Assembly and suspended from office for 36 days, Yoon Suk - yeol was imprisoned in a flu room for the first time in history as an incumbent president with the prison number '0010' on his prison uniform and was subjected to further investigation by the Criminal Investigation Department and the Prosecutor's Office and the Constitutional Court while in custody.

The third trial of Yoon Suk - yeol at the puppet Constitutional Court took place on the 21st.

Yoon Suk - yeol was taken away in a convoy to the Constitutional Court, which will make a final decision on Jenom's impeachment.

In his defense, Yoon said that he did not show the least remorse for the crime of rebellion, saying: *'I never gave instructions to pull out the lawmakers who had gathered in the National Assembly. He denied all allegations of crimes related to martial law and rambled on to justify his actions at all costs'*.

However, in the process of being arrested and investigated by the investigative authorities, including the former Minister of National Defense, the former commander of the Armed Forces Counterintelligence, the former commander of the Capital Defense Command, the former commander of the Special Warfare Command, the former commander of the Armed Forces Intelligence Command, and the former chief of the National Police Agency, who were arrested and indicted one after another, and were investigated by the investigative authorities, the false statements of Yoon puppeteers were exposed without any doubt.

At a hearing of the Special Committee for Investigation into the Allegations of Insurrection held at the National Assembly on 22 July, the former commander of the Special Operations Command said, *'I have received President Yoon's instructions to pull out the lawmakers'*. He reproved the facts and refuted the false statements of the Yoon puppet.

The former defense minister, who spearheaded the civil war, also confronted the Yoon puppet party, which blamed him for the martial law overthrow during the investigation.

The legal delegation formed by the National Assembly Impeachment Prosecution Team to play the role of *'prosecutors'* in the impeachment trial of Yoon Suk - yeol puppet claimed that Yoon Suk - yeol was arrested and detained while taking refuge in the fortified official residence, and that even at that moment, he incited his followers to invade the court with videos and handwritten writings and made a riot that he could not bear to see, and that this is a deterrent attempt by Yoon Suk - yeol to overturn the impeachment trial at all costs, that the impeachment proceedings are already on the main track and that the final stage of the dismissal is not far off.

The puppet media said that the martial law - related investigation is nearing its end with Yoon Suk - yeol's detention, and commented that Yoon Suk - yeol could be sentenced to death, life imprisonment, or life imprisonment if the evidence collected during the investigation is examined and found guilty of the crime of rebellion.

The Criminal Investigation Department of Senior Public Officials sent a case to the prosecutor's office on the 23rd, including Yoon Suk - yeol's alleged insurrection leader, and the prosecutor's office, which took over the case, is expected to arrest and indict Yoon around the 5th of next month.

(Pyongyang, January 17th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

LIFE AND CULTURE in PEOPLES KOREA

Worker Students

Students of a college of technology attend the study - while - you - work system.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has well - regulated study - while - you - work systems of various kinds.

The workers can learn advanced technology and attend university courses through sci - tech learning spaces and nationwide online education system.

These systems have produced a large number of graduates, many of whom are famous inventors and even PhD holders.

Workers study at the sci - tech learning spaces in their factories.

Workers have lectures through distance education course.

(Korean Publication Exchange Association)

Young Taekwon - Do Practitioners

Children of the Taekwon - Do group at the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace.

The children of the Taekwon - Do group at the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace put heart and soul to training.

Instructor Kim Yong Sun, People's Athlete, often takes the children to the picturesque Moran Hill to train them.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the homeland of Taekwon - Do, all the people, old and young, men and women, practise the orthodox martial art of the Korean nation.

Instructor Kim Yong Sun trains the children on Moran Hill.

Young Taekwon - Do practitioners demonstrate skills of high difficulty.

After finishing training.

(Korean Publication Exchange Association)

A Village Noted for Pongsan Mask Dance

Pongsan County in North Hwanghae Province is well - known across the country for mask dance.

Its locals say that their county is especially proud of mask dance, though it produces many specialties such as tasty and efficacious jujube and chestnut.

Pongsan mask dance is now widely disseminated in all parts of the province. Unjong - ri is a village which has a special bond with mask dance.

An official of the village said people have long called Pongsan County a place for mask dance, and the villagers regard them as the master of the mask dance.

Pongsan mask dance began to be renowned not only for its longest historical origin but for its distinctive dance movements scathingly satirizing and deriding the dissipated life of monks or aristocrats in feudal society. It represented the country's mask dance as it had the longest history in the area of Hwanghae Province and the progressive nature of its thematic, ideological and artistic contents.

In the past the mask dance was played only once a year. At first, it began early in April, and, then, it was gradually played on a large scale early in May.

Twenty years ago, Chairman Kim Jong Il saw the mask dance played by farmers of the village. Noting that it is of great significance in preserving the Juche character and national identity of the nation to inherit and develop the excellent cultural wealth created by the ancestors, he spoke highly of them for encouraging folk dances.

Many years have passed since the unforgettable day, but the village has made efforts to train dancers and members of musical accompaniment systematically and make costumes and props necessary for the mask dance.

The mask dance which is played during a break of farming inspires farmers with enthusiasm and instills into them warm affection for their hometown and native land.

Thanks to the devoted efforts of the villagers in Unjong - ri who love and add eternal lustre to the excellent cultural heritage of the nation, Pongsan mask dance is handed down forever not only as the pride of their native land but as a precious treasure and heritage of the country and the nation.

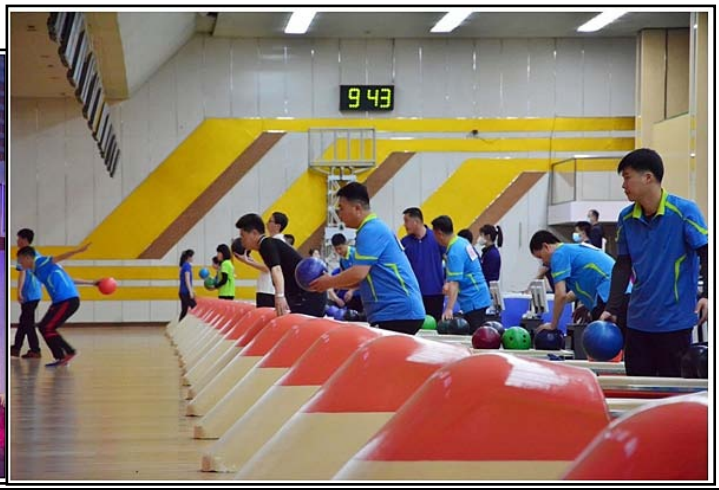
(So Kyong Hyok, Korean Publication Exchange Association)

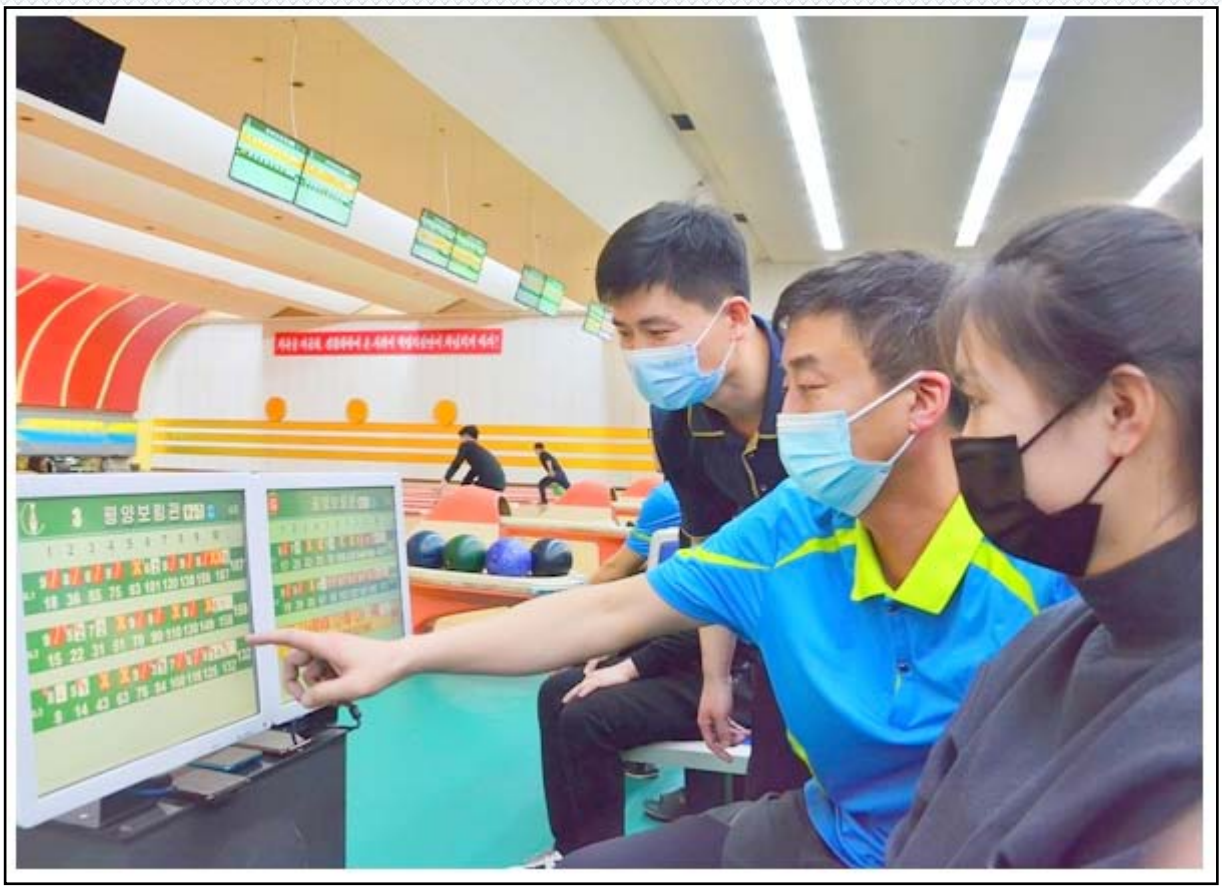
Pyongyang Gold Lane

The Pyongyang Gold Lane is situated on the bank of the picturesque Taedong River in Pyongyang, the capital city of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Inaugurated in February 1994, it has three cone - shaped roofs.

With two storeys above and one under the ground, it is equipped with 40 bowling lanes controlled by computers and various amusement and service facilities.

The gold lane, which is capable of hosting international bowling contests, is frequented by many working people including youth and students.





Fans analyzing game results.

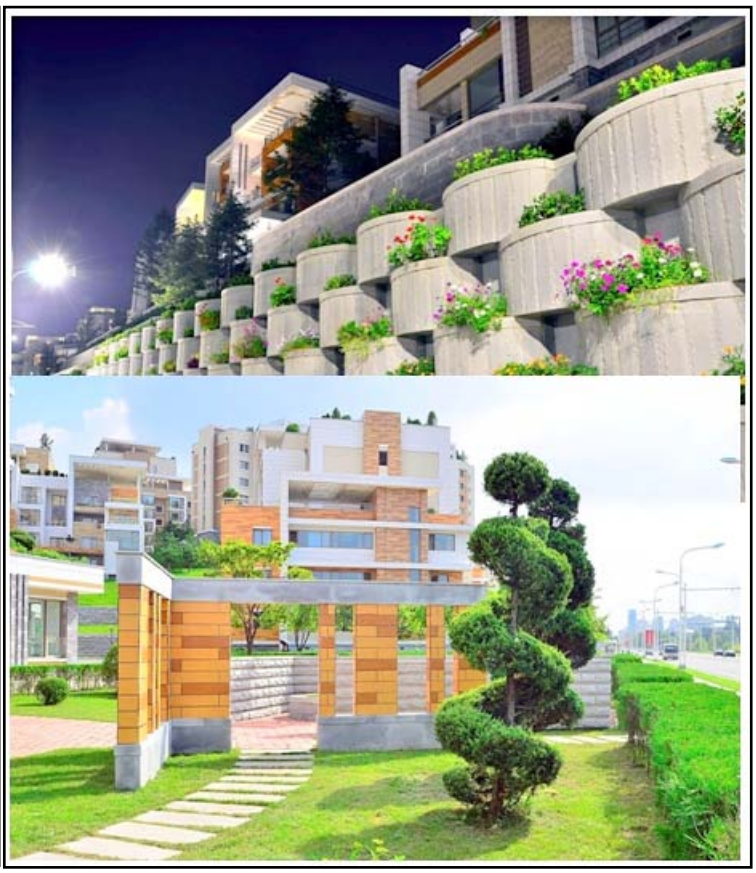
(Korean Publication Exchange Association)

Landscape in Kyongru - dong

Panoramic view of the Pothong Riverside Terraced Houses District.

These are the spectacular landscape in the Pothong Riverside Terraced Houses District built on the picturesque Pothong River in Pyongyang, the capital city of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Fir trees, pine trees, apricot trees and various other trees of good species, flowering plants and exquisitely-shaped rocks are distributed in a good harmony, adding much to the beauty of the surroundings and retaining natural scenery of the district, whose name means a terrace of beautiful beads.



(Korean Publication Exchange Association)

KIM IL SUNG

'With The Century'

'The Years of Trials'

(February 1933 - February 1934)

Chapter 7 - 'The People's world'

part 50

' The Memory of a White Horse'

I was intending to leave out this anecdote, because I considered a war - horse too insignificant to be given a space in the memoirs of my eighty years of life, in which there were so many heroes, so many benefactors and so many events that should be remembered.

But my affection for this horse seems to tint my memory of it too strongly, and the impulse to make it known to the public is too strong for me to keep it to myself. Moreover, the animal is unforgettably linked with many people by the bonds of human feelings. The stories of these people are also too valuable to be consigned to oblivion.

In the spring of 1933 I came into possession of a horse.

One day an official of the people's revolutionary government of Shiliping came to see me with some guerrillas, and brought me a white horse. In those days, the headquarters of the Wangqing guerrilla battalion was located in the valley of Lishugou, Macun, Xiaowangqing. The procession these people formed appeared too ostentatious for a company leading a war - horse with them.

The visitors hitched the horse in the front yard of the headquarters, and then announced their arrival. "Commander Kim, we respectfully wish to present a horse to you, who have to travel many rugged miles. Please accept this gift," said the official, speaking for his company.

I was embarrassed at the sudden appearance of the delegation and at their solemnly decorous manner which seemed more appropriate to some grand function. Moreover, I was immediately surprised by the size of the group, larger than a squad of soldiers nowadays.

"I am afraid I am not worthy of such rich consideration as to allow me to ride about on a horse at the age of just twenty," I said, attempting to express my thanks modestly. The elderly official gesticulated in surprise.

"Rich consideration? The Japanese battalion commanders ride around pompously on horseback to show that they are fine officers. Why should our guerrilla commanders be any worse than them? I have read a book which says that Red-gowned General Kwak Jae U commanded his cavalry on horseback. A military commander needs dignity before everything else."

"Where did this horse come from? It's a draught horse from a peasant's family, isn't it?" The government official waved his arms in denial.

"No, it isn't. It's a pet horse. Do you remember the old man, a former farm servant, who was elected to the government council at Shiliping the other day?"

"Of course. I even spoke in his support."

"This is a present to you from that old man."

"I can hardly believe that he had such a wonderful horse," I remarked, looking closely at the horse with its saddle and stirrups hanging on both sides, while I stroked its back. There was really no doubt that it was a farm horse. I could not make myself believe that any peasant in the mountain valley of Shiliping could possess a sleek pet horse like this, still less the former servant of a landowner.

The official insisted that it was a pet horse, probably because he was afraid I might refuse to accept it if he admitted the truth.

I don't remember the old man's full name, but his surname was Pak. Old man Pak had a reason for making a present of the horse to me. It is a moving story which should be told here.

The story begins at the time when he left the landowner's house after serving out his term. When the old man became too old to work, his master released him. In return for his life - long service, the landowner gave him a white foal which was a few months old. Immediately after it was born, the unfortunate animal suffered serious bruising, when it was stepped on by its mother, and it was ailing in the stable, too sick to romp about outside. It was infirm and undernourished.

The niggardly landowner pretended to show him favour by giving him the sick animal, which might die the same day or the next, which was already as good as dead.

Old man Pak came home to his hut with the sick foal in his arms, shedding tears. The sight of this sick foal, given as a reward for all the drudgery he had performed for decades made him feel sad at the absurdity of his whole life and at the hardness of the world.

Nonetheless, the old man, who led a solitary, lonely life, treasured the animal as if it were a precious stone in his hands and tended it with all the care he could muster. The foal grew into a full-fledged horse. Whenever he felt lonely, he would go to the horse, and grumbled to himself, giving vent to his feelings at his sad plight, and grieving over his fate. The horse was a loving son and daughter and friend to him.

Having been mistreated all his life, the old man ranked himself with draught animals and accepted worldly abuses as natural. When on rare occasions he was treated as a man should be, he would feel uncomfortable or awkward.

This old man was elected to the government council for the Shiliping guerrilla zone. There is surely no need to explain how deeply he was moved and how many tears of thanks he shed on that occasion.

This explains why he brought the white horse to the government yard one evening.

"Mr. Chairman, please send this white horse on my behalf to Commander Kim Il Sung. Today for the first time in my life I was treated like a man, thanks to the commander. As a token of my deep gratitude to him I wish to present my pet horse to him, the horse which I have fattened for many years. Please convey my thanks to him."

On learning why the old man had sent the horse to me, I felt it improper to decline the present.

"I don't really feel I should accept the gift, but the kindness of the old man's heart obliges me to accept it. Please convey my thanks to him," I told the official from the Shiliping government, as I took the tether from him, and then I asked him why so many people had come when one driver would have been sufficient.

"Commander Kim, we wished to see you on horseback, so the guerrillas and the people have sent their representatives. Please mount the horse!" the official said earnestly. The men from the 2nd company, too, insisted that I ride the horse. Only after seeing me mounted, were the visitors satisfied and returned home to Shiliping.

I was very grateful to the old man for his kindness and his respect for me, but I did not ride the horse for many days. I was afraid that, if I went about on horseback, I might appear extravagant in the eyes of the people and my men. I gave the horse to Ri Ung Man, who was working in the arsenal, the man who had brought a box of Browning pistols in order to be allowed to join the guerrilla army. He was brave, but one of his legs had been amputated after a serious wound.

The leg had been amputated by Jang Un Pho, the doctor of the guerrilla-zone hospital which was located near the battalion barracks at Xiaolishugou. He represented the medical profession in Xiaowangqing, the only doctor, but a man of versatile abilities, practising both medicine and surgery, and treating all cases.

The hospital was managed by a mutual aid society, and patients who needed treatment were required to bring a letter signed by the chairman of the council of the people's revolutionary government. The mutual aid society acted as a medical council and would often decide that bones damaged by bullets had to be amputated. Drugs were scarce and no other remedies were available, so drastic measures had to be taken.

The doctor had improvised a scalpel by grinding down the spring of a worn-out clock and he used this for surgery. That was how Ri Ung Man had become a cripple and had been discharged from the guerrilla army. After leaving hospital, he stayed at Ryang Song Ryong's house near the hospital, living under the care of Ryang's mother for some time.

Ri Ung Man found the white horse very useful. He rode to and from the arsenal, cheerful in his life and work.

In the course of time another white horse came into my hands. It was captured from the Japanese in the battle at Dahuanggou. Some veterans say that it was captured in the battle of Zhuanjiaolou, but I don't think it is worth the trouble of denying that. Where it came from is not essential. The point is that a horse which a Japanese officer had ridden about came into our possession, and it was a perfect war-horse that won everyone's admiration.

In that battle I had made some of my men lie in ambush, and the Japanese officer on the horse was unfortunate enough to be hit first and he fell to the ground. Then a strange thing happened. The horse, having lost its rider, came running over to the slope where my command post was located, instead of running away to the enemy camp.

When he saw the horse, Jo Wal Nam, my orderly, tried to drive it away towards the road, in case it should attract the enemy's attention to the command post. But although the orderly threw tree stumps and empty cartridges at the horse, the animal would not return to its dead master, and approached us. However hard the orderly tried to chase it away, the horse simply balked, with its legs rooted to the ground.

"Why insist on driving him away when he refuses to go? Don't be too cruel," I rebuked the orderly, and I approached the horse and stroked its mane.

"He's attracting the enemy's attention to the C.P.," the orderly shouted in surprise, shielding me with his body. "Take care, please."

"Ho, ho! They haven't got time to try to spot the C.P. They're already turning tail."

In this way the horse came into the possession of the guerrilla army.

The men tried to describe the incident as something extraordinary, the strange story of an enemy horse coming over to our side.

"This animal can tell the difference between Koreans and Japanese," said a man who saw its identification tag and discovered it was born in Kyongwon (Saeppyol), Korea. "He came straight over to us because he recognized us as Koreans."

"The Japanese officer must have been cruel to his horse," another man remarked, as if seeking a more authentic motive for its action. "Otherwise, it wouldn't have come over as soon as its master fell."

On our way back to Macun from the battle, we gave the horse to an old Chinese man to use as a work animal. In Jiandao, horses and cattle were widely used as draught animals.

A few days later, the old man came to us and returned the horse to us. He said that the horse's pasterns were too slender and weak for a draught horse. Worse still, he

added, it was so wild that he could not even approach it or touch it, let alone tame it.

One of my comrades - in - arms said, "This horse is destined to be one of our company after all." My comrades advised me to take the horse, since I was suffering from an ache in my calf muscle. They even warned me that if I overtaxed the ailing leg in a guerrilla war that might last for years, I might lose the ability to stand on my feet. The ache in my calf muscle actually bothered me considerably whenever I was on the march. The problem probably came from doing too much walking since my childhood. When I was in Jilin I travelled by rail or bicycle now and then, but in Wangqing, which was under constant blockade, such luxury could not be expected. The painful leg was a great physical handicap to me in the life of the guerrilla zone, which required forced marches of dozens or even a hundred miles over steep mountains almost every day.

However, on this occasion also I declined to accept the advice of my comrades - in - arms. Then the comrades called a party meeting and adopted a decision to the effect that I should travel by horse from a certain date.

The decision was tactfully worded so that the battalion commander, Ryang Song Ryong, too, should ride a horse. Probably they anticipated that I would doggedly refuse if I was the only one to be mounted.

I obeyed the decision of the organization.

On the day when I first mounted the horse, my comrades surrounded me, clapping their hands in delight.

The horse's records said that it came from the Kyongwon warhorse replacement centre. Sometimes the sleek horse appeared greyish, sometimes snow - white. His pasterns were as slender as those of a race - horse, and he ran as fast as a tiger.

This horse carried me on his back to battlefields and sometimes through primeval forests for approximately two years, sharing every hardship with me. His image still rises out of my memory now and then, thrilling me with emotion.

My daily routine began with tending of the horse. I would rise early in the morning, pat him on the head and brush his coat with a broom. As I had had no experience of tending a horse, I did just as my grandfather in Mangyongdae had done when he tended a cow.

The horse jerked away whenever the broom touched him. Once when I was struggling with the horse, old man Ri Chi Baek gave me a metal comb, and told me to comb the horse's back with it and see what would happen. I did as I was told, and the horse stood quiet with his hoofs stuck to the ground.

While saddling the horse one day, I discovered a pouch between the saddle - leather and the padding. The pouch contained a small notebook inscribed "Horse's Record," a

metal comb, a brush, a piece of rug, and a pointed piece of steel. I could guess the use of all of the things except for the piece of steel shaped like a scalpel.

I picked up the steel tool and approached the horse.

Now came the miracle. He lifted one leg high, as a circus horse might. This suggested some relationship between the tool and his hoof, but I could not pinpoint exactly what. He circled around me a few times, then approached a stake a little distance from me, and rested one of his forelegs on it. I found dirt, stone splinters, and pieces of straw stuck between his sole and shoe. I removed them from his hoof, and then he lifted another hoof on the stake and looked at me as if in invitation.

While I was learning from guess - work how to tend the horse, a man from a horse-breeding farm in the homeland came to visit a relation in Xiaowangqing. He taught me the skills of grooming and horsemanship before he left for home. A horse detested its body getting dirty and splinters of pottery and similar things getting stuck in its hoofs, he said, so that it should be washed with clean water twice every day, combed, brushed and oiled, and dirt and straw pieces regularly removed from its hoofs. He made a point of wiping the horse well when it had been sweating or had been exposed to the rain.

He also told me that hay and oats were essential food for horses, that barley and beans were also good, that horses must eat a little salt every day as human beings do, and that too much cold water was bad for them after heavy exercise.

In the course of tending the horse as I had been instructed, I got to know him better. He was always obedient to me. I was surprised at the cleverness with which he understood from my glances and hand movements what he should do, and he never failed to serve me to my satisfaction. As I caught glimpses of his character and noticed actions that reminded me of their artistically perfect beauty of human qualities which would win universal admiration, I sometimes wondered if this was really an animal and not a human being.

While he was clever and faithful to me, the white horse was also fierce. He tolerated no one except his master touching him or sitting on him. If some tomfool took his tether out of curiosity and tried to mount him, he avoided him by walking in a circle or kicking or threatening to bite.

Jo Wal Nam was one of those who was given the cold shoulder by him. First he stood the horse by the veranda and then, after gently combing his side, jumped swiftly into the saddle. But the moment his buttocks touched the saddle, the horse shied off to one side and he fell to the ground with a thud.

After this shameful defeat, the orderly hit upon a bright idea. He took the horse to soft ground, where his pasterns sank into the mud, and while he was grazing, he slid onto his back. He failed again. He was thrown into the mud.

Next the young orderly tied the horse to a tree and gave vent to his anger by whipping him. After the incident, the horse ran away or kicked at him whenever he approached.

The orderly even cried in his exasperation. For all the efforts he had made to tame the animal, he could not even approach him, still less ride him. In the end he said he had to return to his company.

I said to him that the horse rejected him because he did not love him, and that, therefore, he should try to feel warmer devotion for him. I taught him how to tend the horse with great care.

The orderly followed my advice, and the horse naturally obeyed him in proportion to his kindness.

Time has obscured many details of my memories, but I can still picture a few events vividly.

Once I went to Luozigou to carry out political work among the people. O Paek Ryong and his platoon accompanied me. In those days, I used to sleep only two to three hours a day. The day's battle, training my men, and work among the people usually kept me awake until one or two o'clock in the morning, and sometimes right through the night.

When our company reached the foot of the Jiapigou Pass, I dozed off on horseback. Perhaps I had stayed up all night at Macun or at Shiliping the previous night. As the white horse was marching at the head of the platoon, nobody noticed that I was dozing.

As we began climbing the pass, the horse's gait changed.

The platoon leader O Paek Ryong noticed it.

The horse was scaling the slope carefully with his forelegs drawn in, and pace of the march was so slow that the platoon leader was irritated.

"How strangely he is walking today, this horse which is like an English gentleman!" O Paek Ryong thought to himself.

On the downslope, too, the horse walked with difficulty, his hind legs drawn in. In the meantime, the column far outmarched me, leaving myself on horseback and O Paek Ryong behind. The platoon leader was impatient with the horse, and worried about me, but he dared not lash the horse on which his commander was riding.

When he had climbed down the slope, the horse balked before a fallen tree on the Jiapigou Riverside. Seeing the horse, which normally leapt such fallen trees without any difficulty, hesitating before a small obstacle, O Paek Ryong grew even more

suspicious.

"Why does the commander leave this lazy horse alone, without so much as shouting at him or spurring him on?" the platoon leader thought, looking up at me. Only then did he discover that I was dozing.

"What a fine show!" the platoon leader exclaimed aloud.

The horse's foreleg tapped on the fallen tree, and the sound woke me up.

"This white horse should be given a feast today," O Paek Ryong said, beaming with a broad smile and stroking the horse's nape. I felt a great change must have taken place in the universe while I was asleep.

"Why a feast all of a sudden?"

The platoon leader explained to me with great enthusiasm how the horse had climbed over the pass and how he behaved when faced with the fallen tree.

"My father said that in ancient times the best horse in the country was called the state horse, so what about calling him that from now on?" the platoon leader suggested.

"Why should we simply call him a state horse? Your story proves that he is more than worthy of being called the heavenly horse...."

"What does the heavenly horse mean?"

"It means the best horse under heaven."

"Then let us call him the heavenly horse. Brother O Jung Hwa once told me that in some country a high title was awarded to a horse."

"So I've heard. The emperor of that country conferred the title of political administrator on his pet horse. His horse ate from an ivory trough and drank wine from a gold cup, and enjoyed respect from everyone. Shall we give him the title of Ryonguijong (a feudal post corresponding to the modern post of prime minister - Tr.)?"

"Anyway, this is a quite uncommon horse. He has no eyes in his back, how could he know that you were asleep?"

I spurred the horse, and he jumped over the fallen tree and rushed forward. We overtook the platoon in an instant and arrived at the vicinity of the valley of Sandaohezi, Luozigou, where rocky peaks soared high on both sides of a stream which teemed with trout.

I drew a circle around the horse on the grass, and then coiled his tether around his

neck. I gave the men their assignments for political work among the people at Sandaohezi, Sidaohezi and Laomuzhuhe. After dispatching them to their various destinations, I met the political operatives and the workers in charge of underground organizations who had been waiting for me by the riverside. I talked to them for a long time.

When I returned to the horse after all this talk, I was surprised yet again, for the horse was grazing within the circle I had drawn. It was indeed a rare horse.

The horse also helped to save the life of Hong Hye Song, a woman revolutionary. She had gone through high-school education in the homeland, worked underground along with progressive students and young people in Longjing, and then come to Wangqing which she regarded as the promised land, and was doing political work there.

Her father was a renowned doctor of traditional Koryo medicine. In the guerrilla zone, Hong Hye Song was able to draw on the medical expertise she had learnt from her father to give the guerrillas and the local inhabitants great help by treating scabies. This cheerful, sociable, courageous, and pretty woman political worker with a knowledge of Koryo medicine was warmly loved by the soldiers and people in the guerrilla zone.

One day I was riding on the horse, as I went with my orderly to the village of Xidapo in order to carry out political work among the villagers. When we were not far from the village, we heard a sudden gun shot. Suspecting an invasion by the "punitive" force, we hurried toward the place from which the sound had come. We found Hong Hye Song who was caught in an enemy ambush on her way back after her political work in villages and fighting against heavy odds.

The enemy was shouting and threatening her with blank fire in an attempt to capture her alive.

I spurred my horse on towards her where on the brink of being taken prisoner, she was returning the enemy fire, and picked her up instantly. The horse, sensing my intention, shot off like an arrow and galloped for a couple of miles. Hong Hye Song was saved.

After that the horse became an object of universal admiration to the people in the guerrilla zone.

If she had not been killed in the enemy's "punitive" action at Baicaogou, Hong Hye Song would now be gratefully sharing with me in my recollections of the white horse.

I rode the horse to Liangshuiquanzi many times when I was building up a semi-guerrilla zone there. Our organizations were active in the villages of Nandadong, Beidadong, Shitouhezi and Kajaegol around Liangshuiquanzi and also in villages in the vicinity of Tumen, as well as in Luozigou, Sandaohezi, Sidaohezi, Laomuzhuhe

and Taipinggou.

If I say that I nearly gave up this wonderful war - horse, the reader will not believe me.

It happened when, together with the men of O Paek Ryong's platoon, I was working among the people in the Gufang Mountains or a place nearby. Circumstances obliged me to decide to part with the horse. It was the time of the spring food - shortage, and the people were suffering from lack of food.

We attacked the enemy near that place on several occasions, capturing food and distributing it among the people. But the amount was too little to meet their need. We ourselves ate sparingly at each meal in order to save food grain for the people. In the circumstances, the horse's rations also had to be cut to the minimum. Even grain stalks to replace hay were scarce, to say nothing of oats, barley and beans, the nutritious feeds.

My loyal men spared no efforts to obtain feed for the horse. However difficult the situation, they worked hard to find oats and salt for the horse by going to neighbouring villages and even visiting people in the enemy - held areas. Some of the men even went out to glean harvested fields. They threshed the gleanings and put the grain in their pockets to give to the horse when they came back. When they approached the horse, he would poke his nose into their pockets.

They took loving care of the horse for my sake. Their devoted efforts were an expression of revolutionary comradeship and loyalty to me.

I was thankful to them for their friendship and loyalty, but I felt very sad and uneasy. Whenever I saw them working with such great enthusiasm to obtain feed for the horse or care for it, I was haunted by the thought that I should no longer put them to such trouble simply for my sake. I was not used to accepting such services from other people. If anybody were to ask me when I felt most awkward during the years of the guerrilla war, I would answer that it was when I was treated unusually well by my men.

Whenever special benefits or privileges were offered to me, I felt sorry and guilty rather superior or self - satisfied, as if I were being put to the test.

Although the aching muscle in my calf was not cured and I would have to suffer for a few months longer, I made up my mind to give my pet horse to a peasant so as to relieve my men of this burden. If the horse was used as a draught animal in a semiguerrilla zone, it would not be exposed to the dangers of the battlefield. I thought at first of giving it to the old man who had once been a servant and had given me his white horse, but I dismissed the idea for fear that he might feel embarrassed and upset.

I summoned the duty officer and told him to prepare a special noon meal for the

horse even if it used up all the remaining feed.

"Feed the white horse with the best of the provisions today. Take him to the chairman of the Anti - Japanese Association of the village beyond the mountain in the afternoon. The remaining feed should be sent with the horse. Tell the chairman to give the horse to the poorest peasant who has no draught animal."

"Yes, sir," answered the duty officer, but he hesitated to leave.

"Go and do as you were told." I urged him sternly.

When the duty officer was gone, I thought things over, and regretted having given such cruel orders to send the white horse away. I went out of the room to bid farewell to him. As usual, I combed him and brushed him all over and stroked his nape many times. As I looked back upon the thousands of miles I had travelled with the horse, I felt as if my heart were breaking.

Then I was surprised to see tears trickling from his eyes as they were fixed on me. It was really astonishing that he should have a premonition of parting. The horse had evidently read my mind from my look.

For the first time in my life I realized that even in the world of beasts slaved under the lash, there were beautiful emotions that would increase and enhance the beauty of the human world.

"Forgive me, my pet. Though I am sad, I must bid farewell to you. Though the pain of our parting is tearing me apart, I cannot afford the luxury of riding about on you any longer. All the sufferings and hardships you have gone through for my sake will live in my memory as long as I live," I thought, as I stood with my face buried in his neck for a long time.

Back in my room, I felt lonely for the rest of the day and could do no work. I even wondered whether I had made a foolish decision out of too great concern for saving face. But it would be absurd to change the decision that was already made. I waited for the evening report from the duty officer, hoping that the white horse would be given to a hard - working and kindly man.

But the officer did not turn up at the appointed hour for the evening report. Instead, platoon leader O Paek Ryong brought me my evening meal as dusk was falling. Without any preliminaries, he simply begged me to forgive him.

"I have violated discipline, so punish me, please."

"Violated discipline?" I could not see what he meant.

"I have raided a lumber station, without obtaining your approval in advance."

He hastily explained why he had done it. The duty officer who received my orders in the morning, had gone to O Paek Ryong and told him about the orders, and that he would obey any orders from me except orders about the horse. He had asked him to discuss the matter.

O Paek Ryong sympathized with him. He told the duty officer: "Perhaps the commander gave the orders because he was sorry to see his men taking so much trouble over the horse. But how can we allow the horse to be taken away from our commander, when he is still suffering from the aching muscle in his calf? If we find plenty of feed and then beg him to withdraw his orders, he may reconsider the matter. You should keep the horse out of sight for a while, instead of sending it to the neighbouring village. And I will go to the Qinhe lumber station to get feed. Don't tell the commander where I've gone."

The lumber station was a little more than ten miles from Xiaowangqing. One of the foremen was an acquaintance of O Paek Ryong. They had probably got to know each other during the foreman's frequent visits to the guerrilla zone to fell trees.

The platoon leader went to the lumber station with a foraging party of several men. Saying that if he gave the feed to the guerrillas he might get into trouble, the foreman told the platoon leader to raid the lumber station instead.

Realizing that the foreman's suggestion was reasonable, O Paek Ryong arrested the sentry, then broke into the office where the other sentries and supervisors were gambling, and disarmed them instantly. The raiding party returned safely to base carrying with them four or five sacks of oats and beans.

I put aside my evening meal and went out of the room. The horse was in the stable, having been brought back from the hiding place. He snorted, and nodded his head towards me as if in thanks.

I felt my nose tingle. I was glad to see the horse again. But how should I deal with the duty officer and O Paek Ryong who was reckless as a bear in Mt. Paektu and had plenty of guts, these men who had disobeyed their orders? How preposterous O Paek Ryong had been in thinking that his commander would withdraw his orders if plenty of feed was obtained, and how absurd ways his guts had led him to raid a lumber station! Though I was grateful to him, I was appalled at the thought of the catastrophe his recklessness might bring on us in the days to come, if it was not nipped in the bud.

The irony was that I, who never compromised with principle could not assert principle at the moment. I brushed the horse lightly on the back, and, when I saw him nodding with tears in his eyes, I did not feel like rebuking the platoon leader for disobeying the orders.

Moreover, his stubborn attitude made me disinclined to force him to send the horse away.

"Comrade Commander, please punish me or demote me, but I hope you'll understand that the horse must not be sent away anywhere as long as I am alive."

Having pronounced his ultimatum, he snorted as if he just fought a major battle.

I suppressed the impulse to hug him and pat him on the back in a show of thanks. More than once had I been moved by the loyalty of this peerlessly courageous platoon leader who had not hesitated to plunge through fire and water for me. He had followed me and respected me as he would his own elder brother, saying that it was Kim Il Sung who taught him to read and write the Korean alphabet, and it was Kim Il Sung who had opened his eyes to the things of the world.

I had also loved him and cared lovingly for him as I would for my own brother. This platoon leader whom I myself had trained had now raided the lumber station at the risk of his own life in order to save the white horse for me.

But for all this, he had committed a gross violation of discipline by foraging without approval from his commander. If he was forgiven, he might commit even a graver mistake. What was to be done?

A commander needs to make a wise decision at such a moment.

"The soup is getting cold," he said worriedly looking down at the steaming bowl. "Please take your meal and punish me quickly."

I held back the hot tears in my eyes. I felt a lump in my throat at his staunch readiness to accept punishment.

When he was a member of the Children's Vanguard, O Paek Ryong had crossed to Onsong in the homeland with a pijikkae (matchlock) pistol he himself had made, shot a policeman at the customs house and snatched a rifle from him. He was as audacious as that as a boy. He had experienced all the hardships of life; growing up in a family of seventeen, he had sympathized sincerely and passionately with suffering people from his childhood. For this he was loved by all his comrades.

From his days in the Children's Vanguard, he was eager to join the guerrilla army. His antics included an episode involving empty cartridges: He once heard that an applicant for the guerrilla army needed a trustworthy reference or a rifle the applicant himself had captured from the enemy, or at the very least a stick grenade as a substitute for a reference. So he went to a battlefield where fire had just been exchanged. He tied the bottoms of his trousers with string, and then he held the waist of his trousers open with one hand while he gathered cartridges, live and empty, with the other hand and filled the legs of the trousers with them. Then, he came to the guerrilla army base, sweating all over. As he untied the legs of his trousers, nearly a gallon of cartridges poured out.

"How about that?" he said, looking elatedly at the company commander. "Is this enough for me to be accepted?"

Instead of the answer he expected from the company commander, he saw the guerrillas burst into roars of laughter.

"Look here, Paek Ryong!" the company commander said, laughing. "What did you bring these empty cartridges for? They've already been used."

O Paek Ryong had thought that the empty cartridges could kill the enemy. When he realized his mistake, he sorted the live cartridges from the useless ones. The number came to hundreds.

So, the cartridges did serve as a reliable reference for him to join the guerrilla army.

Since enlisting he had fought courageously to take vengeance on the Japanese "punitive" troops for the deaths of his parents and brothers. As a raw recruit, he had many distressing experience. Once, while cleaning his rifle, he had let off an accidental shot and been punished for it.

The political instructor who punished him was an enemy spy. He had got himself promoted to company political instructor by worming his way into the confidence of factionalists who held important posts in the east Manchuria ad hoc committee and the county party committee, and was doing everything possible to undermine the guerrilla army.

The punishment he meted out to O Paek Ryong for the accidental shot was brutal and barbarous in terms of the code of discipline and morals of the revolutionary army. As punishment he sent O Paek Ryong to the walled town of Mudan, where a company of the puppet Manchukuo army was stationed, with orders to take down and bring back the Manchukuo flag flying in the centre of the town. The orders, in fact, were intended to get him killed during this adventure in the enemy's den. His comrades - in - arms had all been worried that he would never return alive.

O Paek Ryong, however, went off to the town, which was 25 miles away from his company, and came back safely with the flag.

After that the spy in the guise of political instructor watched for a chance to do away with O Paek Ryong. He even went so far as to start an argument with the men who ate their rice in water. He preached that soldiers should eat solid food, without soup.

Once the company butchered a cow. The men, tired of eating "dry food," were delighted at the thought of eating their fill of beef soup that evening.

That evening, however, the dastardly political instructor had appeared again and said that if the men ate beef soup when they were not used to it, they would have loose bowels, and ordered them to eat only rice and meat, not the soup. So the men

were denied the chance of eating the soup which they had been looking forward to.

Only O Paek Ryong and one other man disobeyed the orders and ate the soup. The wife of O Paek Ryong's second eldest brother, who was a cook, brought them the soup in secret. As bad luck would have it, O Paek Ryong was caught by the political instructor in the act of eating the soup behind a stack of firewood in the yard of the barracks. This incident gave the spy a pretext for labelling him a "Minsaengdan" member. Had it not been for the references given by his comrades - in - arms, O Paek Ryong would have been executed on the false charge of belonging to the "Minsaengdan."

The spy's identity was later discovered and he was executed by O Paek Ryong.

O Paek Ryong had virtually been condemned to death penalty and it still rankled in his mind. If he was subjected to another penalty, wouldn't it leave an even worse scar?

"Comrade O, I am grateful to you for taking the risk of raiding the enemy camp for the sake of the white horse. But your breach of discipline is a grave error that must not be repeated by a commanding officer. This sort of thing must not recur. As I understand your feelings, I will not send away the white horse. Well, are you satisfied?"

"Yes, I am satisfied," the platoon leader replied with a grin on his face. Then he scampered off to his quarters like a child.

I settled his case with these few words of remonstration.

In the years that followed, the white horse served me as faithfully as ever.

I still remember an event that took place when the battle to defend Xiaowangqing was raging. At that time the enemy was invading Hwanggarigol at the end of the valley of Lishugou and killing the people in the guerrilla zone. The mountains and fields were littered with dead bodies, and the houses were reduced to ashes.

I spent every day galloping about on my horse, commanding my men in the battle, in the thick of the fire. One day I organized the defences on Mt. Ppyojok, the next day I halted the charging enemy on Mapanshan, and the next day I provided covering fire for the evacuees from the hill behind Lishugou. In the course of this whirlwind of battle, I went through many hair - raising incidents.

In the barrage of fire, even the fur lining of my overcoat caught fire. The flames could have enveloped me in an instant, but I did not notice it. As my horse was galloping against the wind, the flames on the skirt of my coat flew out behind me.

It was only when the horse began to run with the wind that I discovered the flames on my coat. I had no time to pull it off, and if I jumped from the rushing horse, I might

collide with a rock and kill or seriously injure myself.

At this critical moment, the horse slowed down in front of a snow-covered depression and then slid into it sideways, with his forelegs folded in. I stumbled into the snow, and the fire on my coat was put out as I rolled over in it.

The horse's two legs were bleeding.

Had it not been for the horse, I would have suffered fatal burns and not survived to tell the tale.

I marvelled at the horse's seemingly supernatural powers. How could he sense that I was in a fire? It still remains a mystery to me. His unusual clarity of judgement might be attributed to animal instincts, but to what can one attribute his loyal devotion, the selfsacrificing devotion which led him to save his master, while injuring his own legs?

The expression says "a faithful dog and a pet horse," but I would rather change the word order and say "a faithful horse and a pet dog."

The white horse became a legend, beloved of all the people in the guerrilla zone. The story of the horse spread to the semiguerrilla zones around Xiaowangqing and even to the enemy - ruled areas.

Wu Yi - cheng, too, heard the story and coveted the horse.

"Commander Kim, wouldn't you exchange your white horse for fifty war - horses?" he asked when I was at Luozigou negotiating with him for the formation of a common front with the Chinese anti - Japanese nationalist forces.

I do not remember what I said to him in reply. I only remember that I returned to Macun on the same horse after the negotiations.

The white horse that had carried me over thousands of miles of wet and dry trails for nearly two years, with his shoes changed only occasionally, died at Xiaowangqing in the winter of 1934.

When I returned from the first expedition to north Manchuria, I found the stable empty. They led me to the horse's solitary grave, where the earth had been mounded up by my comrades-in-arms. I did not know how to express the depth of my sorrow.

Seeing how grieved I was, my men suggested firing gun salutes to the horse. But I declined, asking what was the use of a gun salute, for the horse had lived among the roar of guns all his life, so he should be allowed some peace at least in his grave. The grave is somewhere in Wangqing.

One day in the early 1960s, when O Paek Ryong was the head of the General Bureau of Guards, he and I went for a casual ride, and we reminisced about the

white horse. Even though several decades had passed, the former leader of a guerrilla platoon could recall every detail of the horse's story.

Somehow the story became known to writers, Song Yong and Ri Ki Yong. An officer is said to have asked them to write about the white horse, but I am not sure how the matter came up and how it was settled.

The white horse that was born of the flames of the war against the Japanese and lived through fire all his life appeared on a small piece of canvas in the Korean Revolution Museum. The legendary anecdote of the white horse came to the attention of the artist Jong Kwan Chol perhaps through Ri Ki Yong or Song Yong. Jong Kwan Chol painted the subject in oils. I discovered the picture when I visited the museum at the suggestion of O Paek Ryong. It depicted me and the white horse. The canvas reminded me of the orderlies and O Paek Ryong, who had shared the horse's loyalty to me. I suggested that it would have been even better if these comrades had been shown together, and the artist changed the picture, following my advice, to include two orderlies. That is the picture now on exhibition in the museum.

Whenever I missed those loyal orderlies and the white horse, I used to go to see them in the museum.

Nowadays, at the age of eighty, I occasionally picture them only in my memory. The image of my faithful white horse still moves as vividly before my eyes as he did sixty years ago.

If he had been a human being he would have won higher commendation than the most loyal of men.

T O B E C O N T I N U E D

Editorial Committee notice:

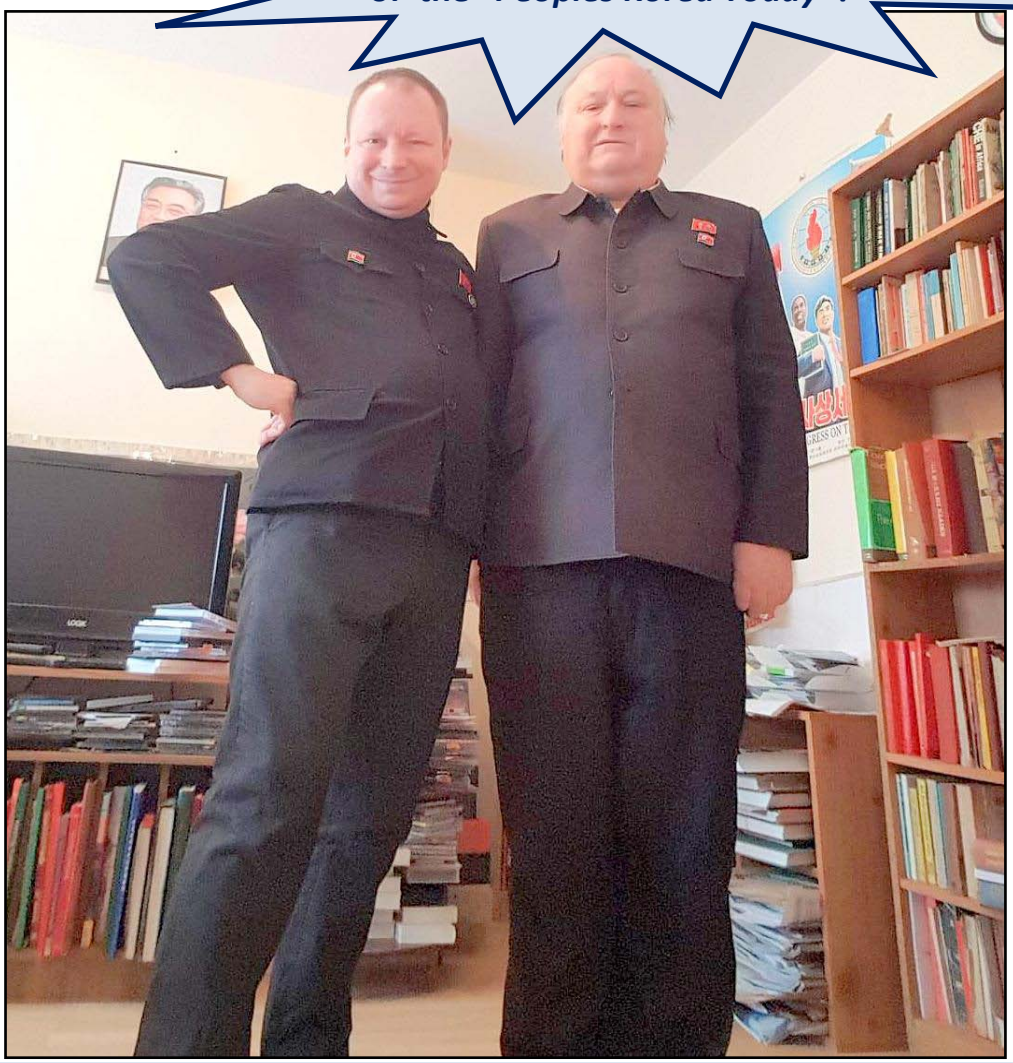
On the occasion of the publication of the fiftieth issue of *'People's Korea Today'*, the Editorial Committee would like to thank all readers for being with us for over three years.

We would also like to apologize for not always being able to publish the monthly magazine on the time as required to be first day of each month.

We would like to remind you that *'People's Korea Today'* is first and foremost your dear readers' monthly magazine and encourage you to continue and deepen your cooperation and support.

We will continue our monthly magazine to further anniversaries and further successes, we look forward to the 100th issue!

50th Issue
of the *'Peoples Korea Today'* !



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DEAR KFA UK Members!

The Editorial Committee invites all KFA members to contact, correspond, express their opinions and submit articles, participate in the creation of our monthly journal.

The deadline date to send correspondence on below email addresses is 25th of every each month:

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Look forward to new issue March 2025!

Korean Friendship Association UK
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Issue 36 (December 2023)

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Issue 37 (January 2024)

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Issue 38 (February 2024)

https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-39-march-2024

Issue 39 (March 2024)

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Issue 40 (April 2024)

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Issue 41 (May 2024)

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Issue 42 (June 2024)

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Issue 43 (July 2024)

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Issue 43 (July 2024)

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Issue 44 (August 2024)

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Issue 45 (September 2024)

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Issue 46 (October 2024)

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Issue 47 (November 2024)

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Issue 48 (December 2024)

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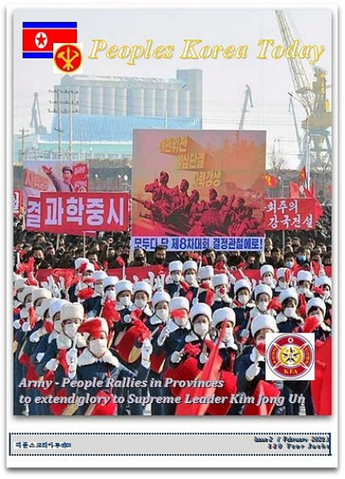
Issue 49 (January 2025)

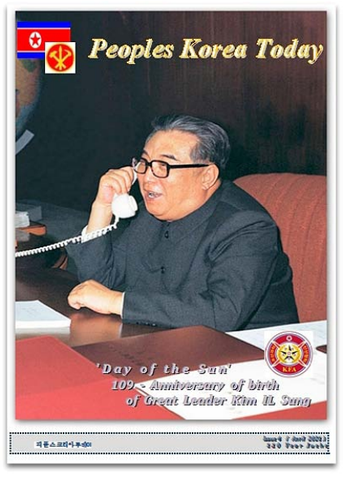
Korean Friendship Association UK
monthly magazine
'Peoples Korea Today' 2021 issues 1 - 12

Issue 1 (January 2021)



Issue 2 (February 2021)

Issue 3 (March 2021)



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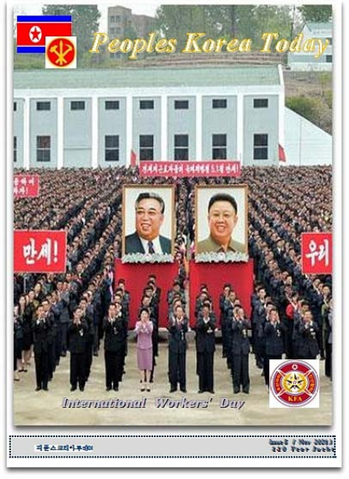

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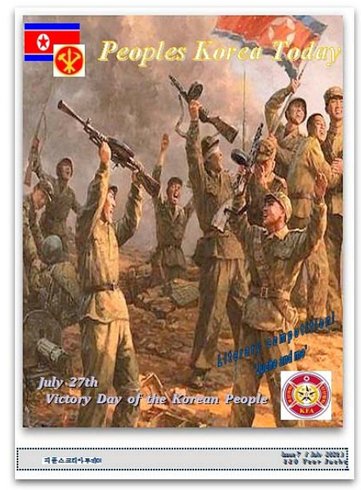

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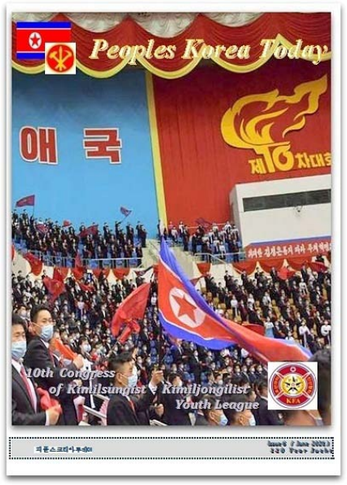

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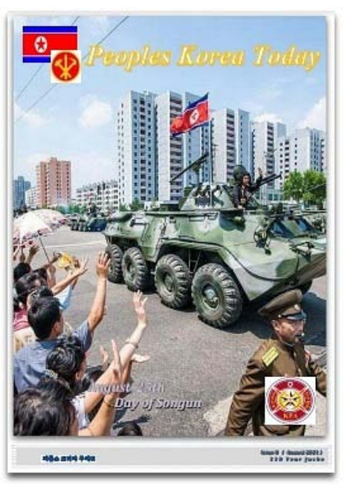

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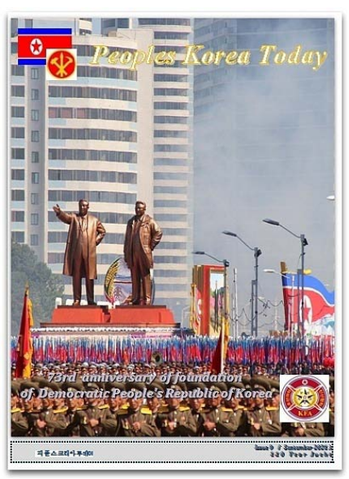

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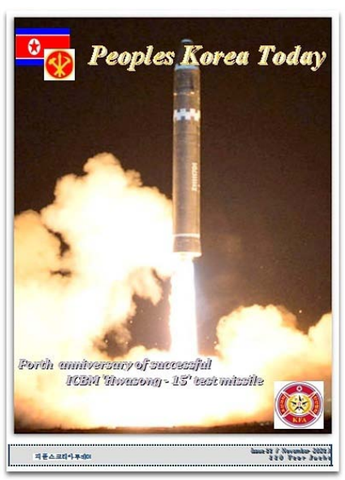

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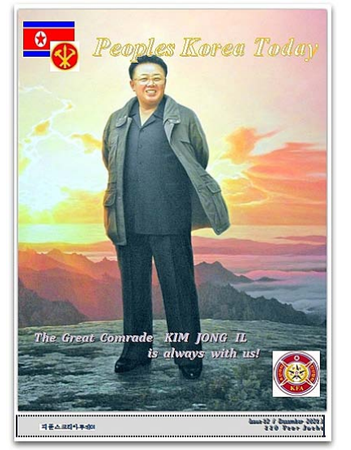

Issue 12 (December 2021)

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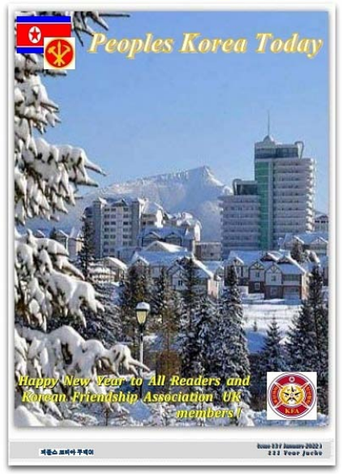

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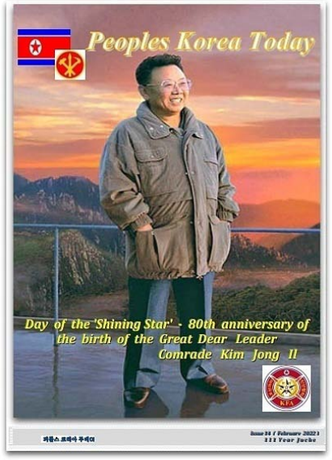

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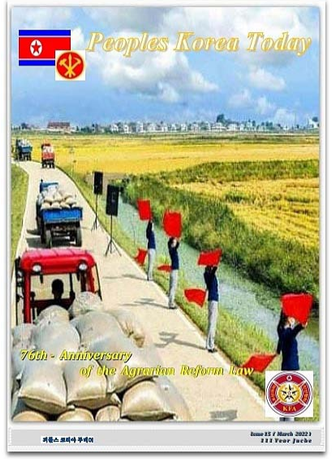

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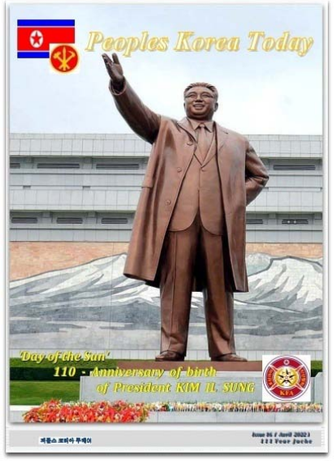

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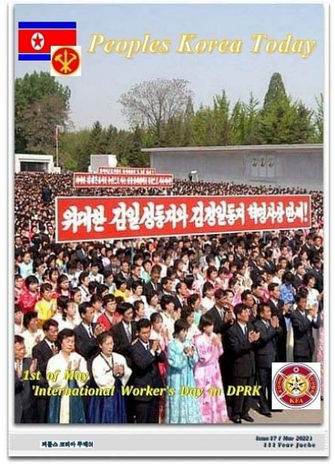

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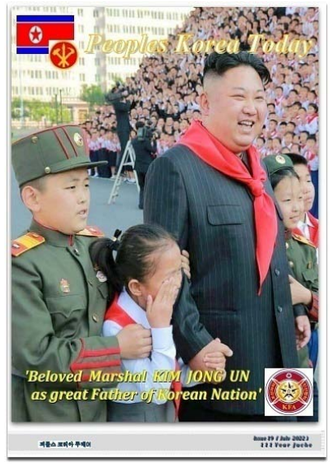
Issue 18 (June 2021)



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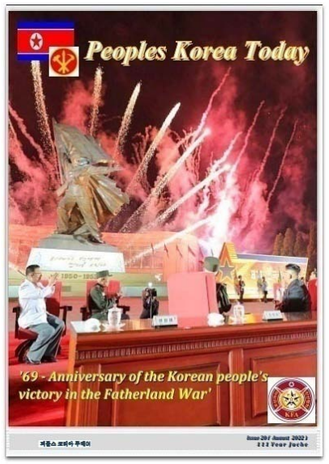
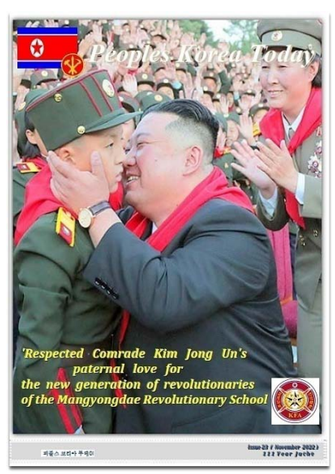


Issue 20 (August 2021)

Issue 21 (September 2022)

Issue 22 (October 2022)


Peoples Korea Today
'Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un's paternal love for the new generation of revolutionaries of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School

Issue 23 (November 2022)

Issue 24 (December 2022)

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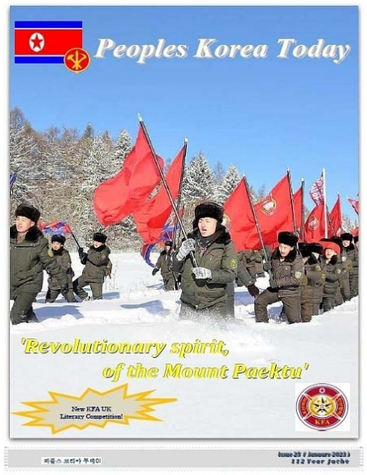

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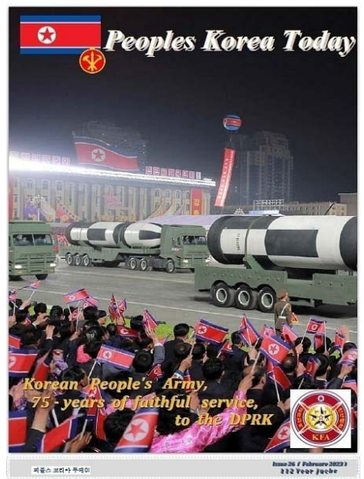

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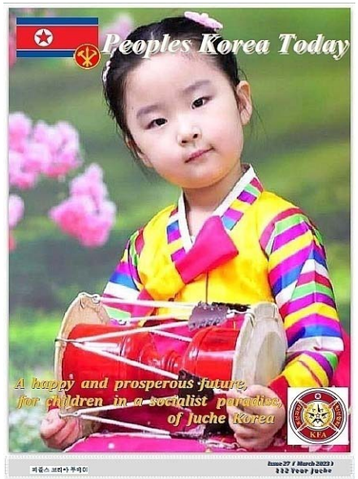

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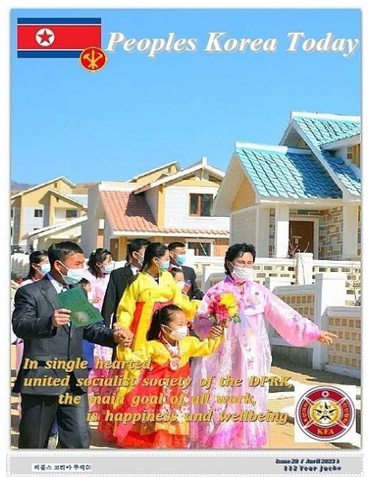

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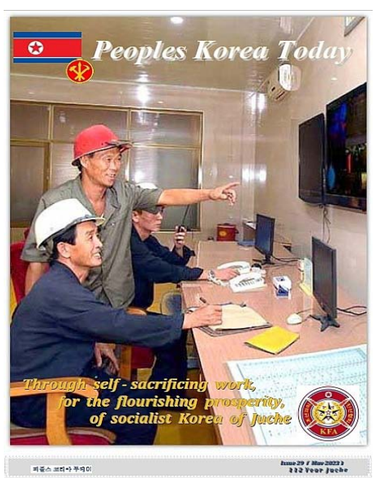
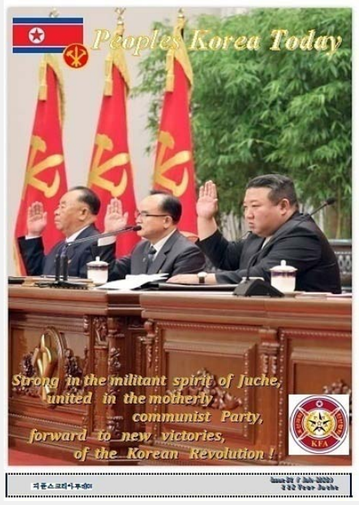
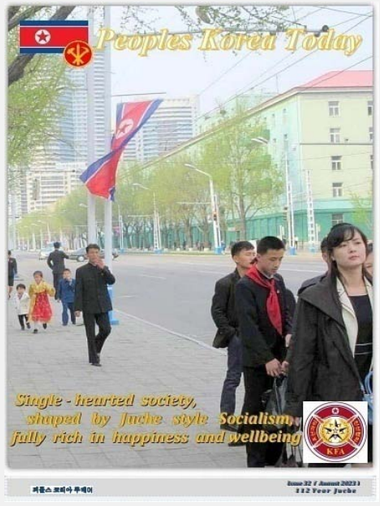


Issue 29 (May 2023)

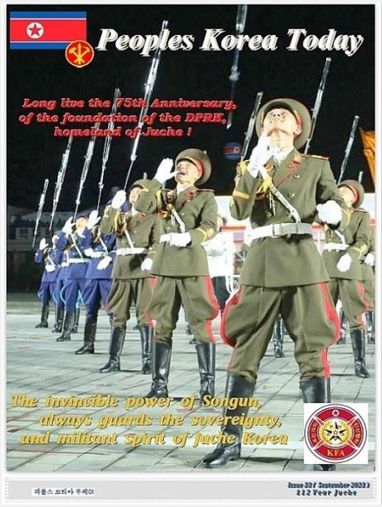
Issue 30 (June 2023)


Peoples Korea Today
Strong in the militant spirit of Juche,
united in the motherly,
communist Party,
forward to new victories,
of the Korean Revolution !

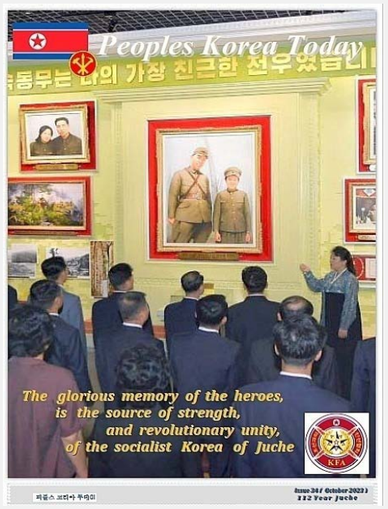
Issue 31 (July 2023)



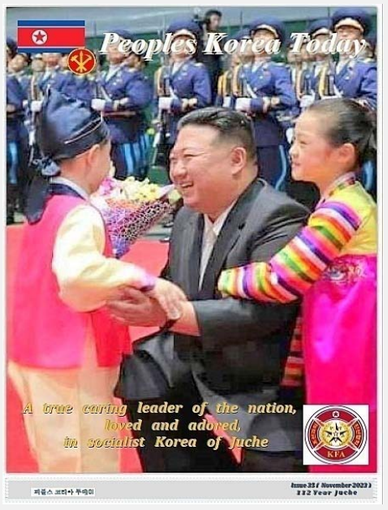
Issue 32 (August 2023)


Peoples Korea Today
Long live the 75th Anniversary,
of the foundation of the DPRK,
homeland of Juche !
The invincible power of Songun,
always guards the sovereignty,
and militant spirit of Juche Korea
KFA

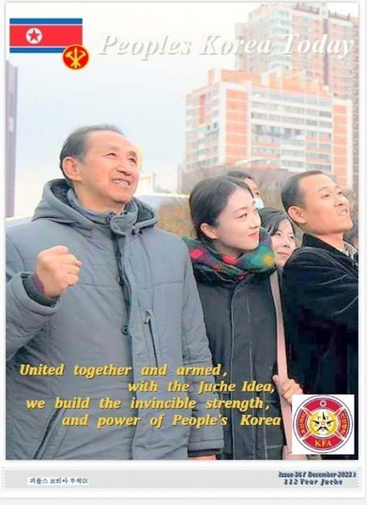
Issue 33 (September 2023)


Peoples Korea Today
The glorious memory of the heroes,
is the source of strength,
and revolutionary unity,
of the socialist Korea of Juche
KFA

Issue 34 (October 2023)



Issue 35 (November 2023)



Issue 36 (December 2023)

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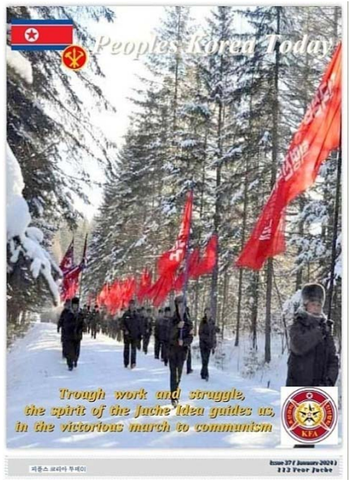
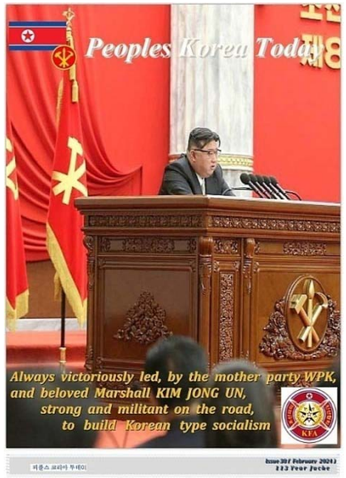
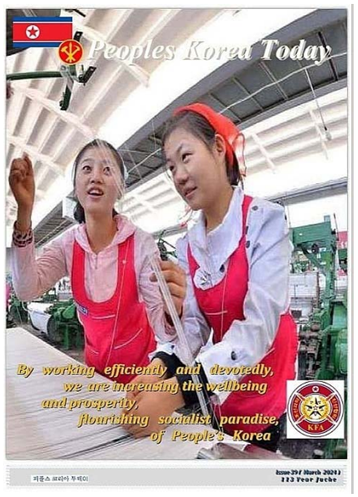

Peoples Korea Today
Trough work and struggle,
the spirit of the Juche idea guides us,
in the victorious march to communism

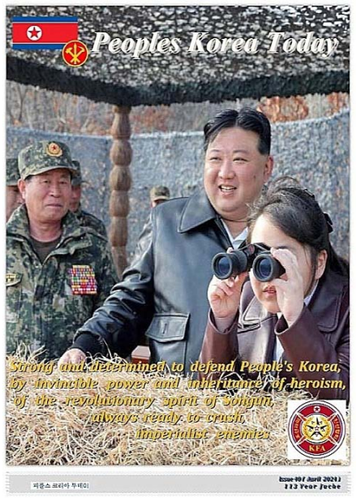
Issue 37 (January 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
Always victoriously led, by the mother party WPK,
and beloved Marshall KIM JONG UN,
strong and militant on the road,
to build Korean type socialism

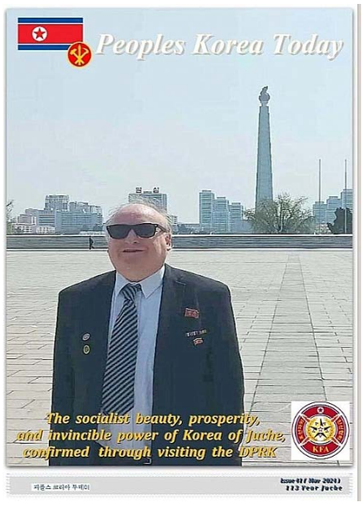
Issue 38 (February 2024)



Issue 39 (March 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
Strong and determined, to defend People's Korea,
by invincible power and inheritance of heroism,
of the revolutionary spirit of Sohgum,
always ready to crush,
imperialist enemies

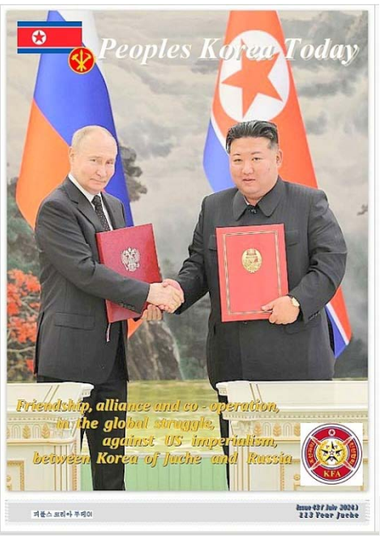
Issue 40 (April 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
The socialist beauty, prosperity,
and invincible power of Korea of Juche,
confirmed through visiting the DPRK

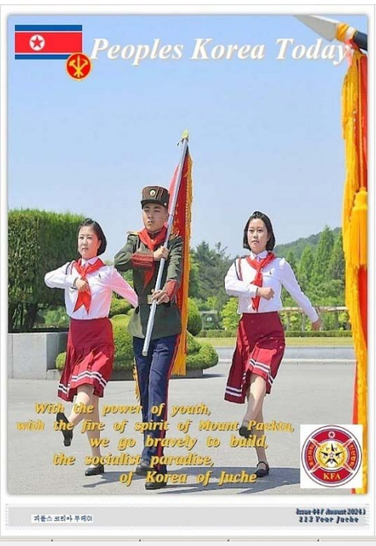
Issue 41 (May 2024)

Peoples Korea Today
조선로동당 중앙간부학교
Beloved Kim Jong Un is a true Leader,
Teldally gumed by the Juche Idea,
serving the good of the people,
in the socialist paradise,
of People's Korea

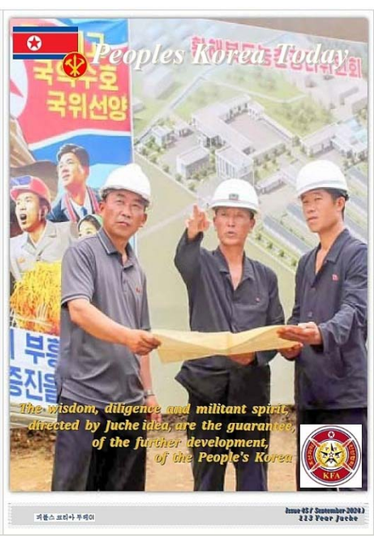
Issue 42 (June 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
Friendship, alliance and co - operation,
in the global Struggle,
against US imperialism,
between Korea of Juche and Russia

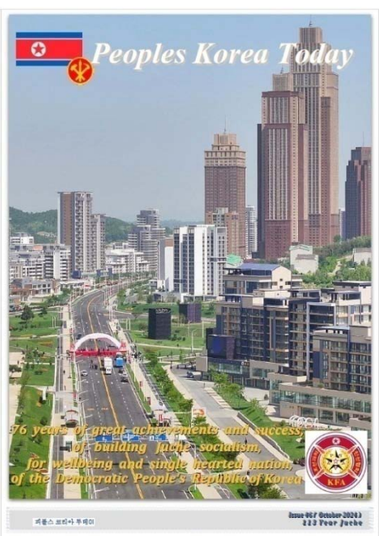
Issue 43 (July 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
With the power of youth,
with the fire of spirit of Mount Paekon,
we go bravely to build,
the socialist paradise,
of Korea of Juche

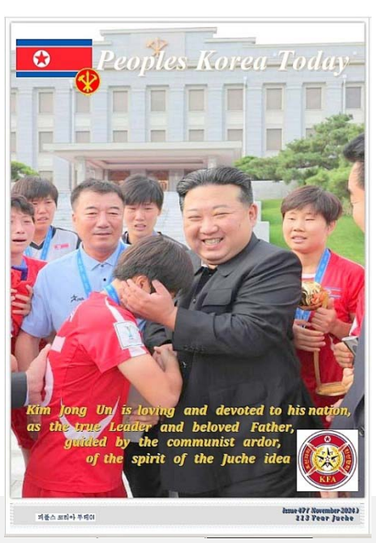
Issue 44 (August 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
The wisdom, diligence and militant spirit,
directed by Juche idea, are the guarantee,
of the further development,
of the People's Korea

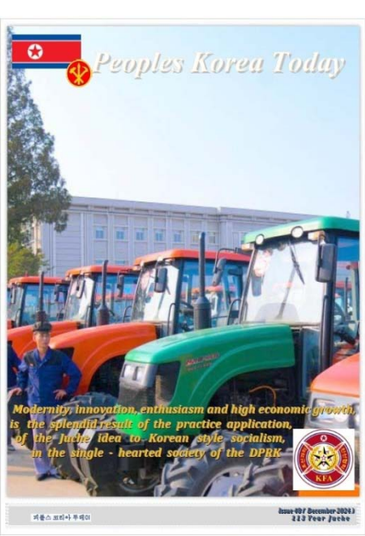
Issue 45 (September 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
76 years of great achievements and success,
in building Juche socialism,
for wellbeing and single hearted nation,
of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Issue 46 (October 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
Kim Jong Un is loving and devoted to his nation,
as the true Leader and beloved Father,
guided by the communist ardor,
of the spirit of the Juche idea

Issue 47 (November 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
Modernity, innovation, enthusiasm and high economic growth,
is the splendid result of the practice application,
of the Juche idea to Korean style socialism,
in the single - hearted society of the DPRK

Issue 48 (December 2024)

POEM OF THE MONTH

Under the Eternal Sun

Beneath the mountains, proud and ground,
lies a rich and fertile land.

The Taedong River, calm and clear,
whispers songs for all to hear.

Fields of rice in golden waves,
speak of toil that freedom saves.

The morning mist on hills so steep,
guards the dreams our people keep.

Mount Paektu, sacred and high,
pierces through the azure sky.
A beacon strong, it stands with grace,
the heart of a nation, a guiding place.

Under Kim Il Sung's wise light,
nature blooms, day and night.
The forests hum a song of peace,
a harmony that will not cease.

From every valley, every tree,
echoes the spirit of unity.
The beauty here, a vision true,
in every leaf, in every hue.

Oh, homeland pure, forever strong,
your mountains sing a timeless song.
Under the sun that lights our way.
Your beauty shines, come what may.

Author : Flinn Lute. Netherlands

LIST OF KEYNOTE DPRK ANNIVERSARIES DURING THE YEAR

January

8th of January
Marshal KIM JONG UN's birthday

February

8th of February
Foundation of Korean People's Army as a regular and standing revolutionary armed force

16th of February
Day of the 'Shining Star' Anniversary of the Birth of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL

March

5th of March
Anniversary of Agrarian Reform Law

8th of March
International women's Day

17th of December
Anniversary of the passing away of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL as a Korean People's Army Supreme Commander

April

25th of April
'Day of the Sun' anniversary of the birth of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG
Foundation of the KPA as the Korean Revolutionary Army

27th of April
Anniversary of Panmunjom Inter - Korean Summit

May

1st of May
'International Worker's Day'

June

25th of June
Anniversary of the provocation of the Fatherland Liberation War by the US imperialists

July

8th of July
Anniversary of the passing away of the Great Leader KIM IL SUNG

17th of July
Anniversary of the award of the title of Marshal to Respected Comrade KIM JONG UN

27th of July
Anniversary of victory in Fatherland Liberation War'

August

15th of August
'Day of Songun' (start of the Songun revolutionary leadership of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL)

September

9th of September
Foundation of the Republic Day

22nd of September
Anniversary of the passing away of the anti - Japanese Heroine and Mother of Korea, Madame KIM JONG SUK

October

10th of October
Party Foundation Day

17th of October
Anniversary of foundation of 'Down with Imperialism Union'

November

13th of November
Not a DPRK anniversary but anniversary of the foundation of the Korean Friendship Association

29th of November
Anniversary of 'Hwasong - 15' test fire

December

24th of December
Anniversary of the Birth of Madame KIM JONG SUK
Anniversary of the appointment of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL

30rd of December
Anniversary of the appointment of Marshal KIM JONG UN as a Korean People's Army Supreme Commander